BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

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GRAND Milk

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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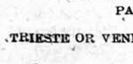
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th June
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne..	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th "
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne..	13th "
* PENINSULAR	5987	T. Leich	20th "
M.L. PLASSY	7565	C. F. Preston	27th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	3rd Aug.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5987	T. Leigh	10th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	24th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,786	1st July, 1901.

a Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ. PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE, P.	Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND.	A. Martinolich.	6,043	25th June, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 4th June, 1901.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS, BOMBAY.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, and Cape Town.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 14th June, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "SIMLA" 1,615 tons, on TUESDAY, the 18th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 13th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 8th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 22nd June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th June, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about 26th June, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S S. PO	2,800	G. Rapallo	15th June, 1901
" SINGAPORE	3,800	A. Dodero	15th July, 1901

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th June, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

KEATING'S POWDER
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KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

KEATING'S POWDER
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KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

THE BEST TONIC BURGUNDY.

	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Per doz. Rs. a.	Pts, Rs. a.
CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected Vintage	38 0	20 0
POMARD	22 0	13 0
MACON, possessed of Fine Flavour and Aroma	20 0	11 0
BEAUNE, a Full-bodied Burgundy	24 0	13 0
CHABLIS, a full-flavoured White Burgundy	23 0	12 8
	Pints. Ordinary Rates.	Cash Rates.
RICH SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY, very choice Dessert Wine	30 0	27 0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE COOLEST SPOT IN BOMBAY IS GREEN'S NEW RESTAURANT,

APOLLO BUNDER.

BAND EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING FROM 7 TO 9 P.M.

The Spacious Verandahs are close to and facing the Harbour.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, WINES, SPIRITS, ICE CREAMS and PASTRY AVAILABLE at SHORTEST NOTICE.

The finest BILLIARD ROOM in the East fitted with four of the latest improved TABLES.

HAMS, BACON and CHEESE always on cut.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

VICEREGAL CATERERS,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
Established 1868.

SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
General Kitchener per 100	4 0	India per 100	2 8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped "	4 0	Extra No. 1 "	2 4
Queen Olga extra "	4 0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped "	2 0
Imperial "	4 0	Extra No. 2 "	1 12
Star "	3 0	Tommy's Gold tipped "	1 8
Aromatic "	2 12	Extra No. 3 "	1 8
Extra No. 1 Gold tipped "	2 8	Extra popular "	1 0
Extra "	2 12		

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,

75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

☞ PLEASE NOTE :—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

170S, HAIK MEMON St., } F. S. MADON & CO., } BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST OF

CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.	Rs. A.	SMALL SIZES,	Rs. A
ROYAL per 100	4 12	ROYAL per 100	3 12
EXTRA "	3 12	EXTRA "	3 0
IMPERIAL "	2 12	IMPERIAL "	2 8
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED per 50	2 12	FINE "	2 4
		PRINCESS "	1 8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,
As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from
John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4 s., largersize cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL." Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road, Holborn, London.

PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—

	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month.
	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft, 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in	1,800	168 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
" " Uprights	" 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	" 18	Set of Insulators	" 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.	WHISKIES.	WINES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.	ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.	SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
JULES ROBINS O. P.	WATSON'S CLUB.	CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
COURVOISIERS	GILBEY'S PROVOST.	CLARET, BURGUNDY,
AUSTRALIAN	" SPEY ROYAL.	LIQUEURS
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	FROM
THOS DUNKIN'S,	UAM VAR.	THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
&c. &c., &c.	MATHER'S 3 Stars.	W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
	&c. &c. &c.	HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANORS
		LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
		&c. &c. &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RI-UNITA FLORIO RUBATTINO.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per S. S. "PO" (substituted for the S. S. "R. RUBATTINO" which ARRIVED from GENOA on 11th instant. are hereby informed that the S. S. "R. RUBATTINO" when near Naples broke her shaft and was disabled for further voyage. Consequently she was obliged to be towed back to Genoa, where her Cargo was transfered to the S. S. "PO" Owing to this the S. S. "R. RUBATTINO" has made the general average. They are, therefore, requested to present their BILLS OF LADING to the undersigned, sign the Average Bond and pay the deposit of 5 per cent. on the Invoice value of their respective goods before the delivery orders are issued to them.

C. BOGGIANO,
Agent.

15, Elphinstone Circle.

S. S. "STANLEY HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 11th June, 1901.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1901 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of June, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 10th day of June, 1901.

JAMES MACDONALD,
Sheriff of Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 817 OF 1899.

KAIKHUSROO BURJORJEE CHOKSHI.....Plaintiff.

VS.

TRIBHOWANDAS VEERJEE AND OTHERS...Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE Absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 7th day of August 1900 and the Judge's order dated the 5th day of February 1901, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION through Messrs. Bennett and Co. by the order of A. K. Oliver Esquire on the premises on WEDNESDAY the 19th day of June 1901 at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants in all that vacant piece or parcel of land or Government ground situate lying and being on the North side of Anantrushes Lane outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-eight square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 560 New No. 2805, Old Survey No. 281 and New Survey No. 416 of Pension and Tax and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward C No. 4425 and street No. 17 Anantrushe's Wady and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Vasudev Pandurang, on or towards the West by the property of Vinayekrao Jugonath, on or towards the North by the Court belonging to Bhiwa Tanajee Nackwa and on or towards the South by the said Anantrushe's Lane and which piece or parcel of land formerly was and is now unoccupied.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Kharshedjee D. Siroff, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the office of the said Auctioneers in Apollo Street.—Dated this 22nd day of April 1901.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

GREAT INLAND COMMISSION AGENCY.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of "ENGLISH RUBBER TYRES" of the best quality given away at Manufacturer's Prices. A complete set for one carriage at Rs. 90 only. Fresh consignments arriving every fortnight.

Goods of every description from English and other continental Markets, also from America, such as Concert Phonographs, Electric Motor Fans, &c., supplied on commission at cheapest possible rates through our special Agents. To up-country constituents goods from the above as well as Bombay Markets supplied on commission.

Influential agents wanted for up-country. Apply with qualifications.

Further particulars on application.

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
INLAND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Medow Street, Fort, Reuter's Office Buildings
BOMBAY.

What's the matter with your

CYCLE?

BETTER LET OUR EXPERT LOOK IT OVER.
GET NONE BUT GOOD REPAIR WORK—SUCH AS WE DO.

OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty, Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3 Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.

Perhaps you will need a NEW CYCLE for

Rs. 130 CASH.

If you do, come to

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.

CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, &c.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 16), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	Rs. 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

BRINSMEAD PIANO FOR SALE.—Upright Grand PIANO by John Brinsmead and Sons, London, the Property of Cant, Barclay, now in South Africa. Rs. 700. On view at MARCKS & Co., Bombay.

EK-DAM'S RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobie' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Well matched pair BAY ARAB PONIES. Height 13-2. Age rising 7. Believed sound, quiet to ride or drive. Price Rs. 900. Apply to E. M. PRATT, I. C. S., Sholapur.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.—New Suitings Soft Grey Wool Suits, Rs. 35. Thin Texture, Serge Suits, Rs. 35. New Tropical Wool Suits, Rs. 48. New Cashmere and Cheviot Suitings, China Silk Suitings for hot weather wear.

ELECTRO-PLATING, GILDING and BRONZING. Our specialities since 1882. Small or large orders receive equal careful attention, the best workmanship at lowest charges.—C. JOST and Co., Electro-platers to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

UMBRELLAS FOR MONSOON.—For Ladies and Gents of Best English Manufacture, very strong and durable at SHROFF BROTHERS, well known house for Cheapest Prices.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c., &c., too, numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Eldon Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

LANOWLI HOTEL.—ROOMS are VACANT in the LANOWLI HOTEL. Apply F. M. Dotivala, Lanowli.

TO BE LET.—The front portion of the Second Floor of House No. 29, suitable for an Office in Church Gate Street. Apply A. X., care of "Bombay Gazette."

RE. 1 PER DOZEN.—AERATED LIMETTA JUICE, made from pure Limes, a cooling and pleasant drink, specially suited for the Hot weather.—KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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MONEY advanced up to Rs. 10,00,000. SEVERAL VALUABLE PROPERTIES for SALE in Bombay, Bandora, Lanauli, Matharan and along line of Railway. E. SEYMOUR-LYNN, Lower Colaba.

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SIGNOR NICCOLO LAGATOLLA, L.N.R.C.M., Member of the I. of M. of Great Britain etc., Opera Conductor, Musical Director and Solo Violinist. For Private Tuitions as well as Solo or First Violin, for Concerts as Home, Orchestra Conductorship, etc., 20 Church Gate Street. Pupils received and visited. Schools attended. Candidates Coached for Local Musical Examinations.

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DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application. Sole Agents D. MERWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions, Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

WHY spend money in vain for Monsoon BOOTS and SHOES, also grinding setting Razors, Knives, &c. Please try DANNEY & Co., Boot Makers, 20, Medows Street,

SORRY no clearance sale to advertise, as the demand is so very great for our SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, that in spite of our importation by thousands, we have often to telegraph to the Factory for supply.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Those who can afford the best should buy the best FOUNTAIN PENS. The only best. No others are as good. Simple in construction. No shaking. Perfect in operation. Always ready. Apply H. D. PUDUMJEE, 18, Bank Street, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all description and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I. I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. USBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT. High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chafings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used to the most tender infant. Per tin. Ans. 12. —35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

☞ THE SALE of landed property near Vithalwady, advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further intimation.

SALE OF COAL TAR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th Inst. at 2 p. m. Messrs. CROWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Two Tanks, in the Godown next to the house of Mr. Karumsy Damjee on account of the concerned:—

About 95 bales coal tar.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Frere Bunder, by order of Mr. Jainarayen Sitaram and on account and at the risk of Mr. Ruttonjee Dossabhoy Karanji—

301 Second Class teak squares about 139 tons.

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Miya Mahomed Haji Jannahomed Chootani and on account and at the risk of Mistri Mahomed Noorji—

103 Indian First Class teak squares, about 81 tons.
4 Second Class teak squares about 2 3-4 tons.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Ruttonjee Bhicajee Karanjia—

34 Second Class teak squares tons 22, 37, 4, 9.

SALE OF 67 BAGS SALT PETER.

On FRIDAY, the 21st Inst, at 2 p m, Messrs CROWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, below the Masjid Bunder Bridge, in Surai Street, by order and in the Warehouse No. 47 of Messrs Mahomedbhoy Essabhoy Thanawalla and Brothers and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Lukhmichand Sewdutrai.—

67 bags salt peter.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF GOLD WATCHES AND CHAINS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., the undermentioned watches belonging to the estate of the late Mr. S. P. Leggett:—

1 gold open-faced watch, with chain.
1 gold hunting watch by Rotherham, London, with chain.

Can be seen at the Rooms of the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th June, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome strong office shigram,
1 strong-built victoria.
1 grey pony (quiet in harness.
1 pair bay Arabs 14-2, go in single and double harness.
1 bay waler gelding, 14-2, 4 years, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th June, 1901.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WHEAT FLOUR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public Auction at Duncan Road, in the godown of Mr. Sakerchund Luckmidass and by his order and on account and at the risk of Messrs James Hoosein the following bags of wheat flour manufactured by the Union Flour Mills.

216 Bags Wheat Flour Shop No. 4.
72 Bags Wheat Flour Export.
27 Bags Wheat Flour Household.

AUCTION SALE OF PEPPER.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana Bunder, on account of the concerned.—

Ex s. s. "Islanda—"
120 bags damaged pepper.

AUCTION SALE OF CALCUTTA TEA.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Sha Motilal Kesavlal, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Ahmed and Goolamhussan Lahari—

40 chests Calcutta tea, Lot No. 33.

AUCTION SALE OF BRASS WIRE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Allibhoy Jeevajee and Co.

5 cases brass wire 3,200 lbs.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay 12th June, 1901.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN NURSE to act as a training Sister. She must hold a certificate of 3 years at least training in a recognised Hospital and also be a qualified Midwife, unmarried and between 28 and 35 years of age. Pay Rs. 175 per mensem plus messing and uniform allowances, free quarters. Address, giving copies of testimonials certificates, &c., to "SENIOR CIVIL SURGEON, Rangoon."

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

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DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	10
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nes	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glass and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allaha bad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supercede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

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C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.

FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.

VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.

ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.

URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)

BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.

GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.

CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.

BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.

CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.

CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.

SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

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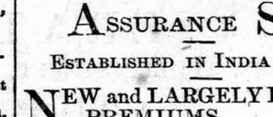

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COUGHS COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, state, "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London. W. C.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendan Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

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PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1900.

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HUNTLEY & PALMERS

(LIMITED),

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

READING & LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition, 1878, HUNTLEY & PALMERS received the *ONLY "GRAND PRIZE"* given to the Biscuit Trade, the following being the terms of the Award—

"Unrivalled House, known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the Excellent Quality of its Manufactures."

The Jury of 1900 has again conferred the Highest Possible Award, and the value of the present unprecedented distinction has been enhanced by the following Special Mention—

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to

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INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

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HORSE'S FOOD,

Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

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Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on Application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

UNDER RULE XXIX a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Club at 6 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June, 1901, to reconsider Rule I of the Revised Club Rules relating to the Officers of the Club.

CHARLES PRATT,
Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FIRST CLASS COUPON TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOOKS of FIRST CLASS COUPON TICKETS available by any Train between BOMBAY and POONA from the 15th JUNE to the 15th OCTOBER, 1901, will be issued on application at the Office of the Undersigned, at the following REDUCED RATES, on the conditions named below :—

Book of 24 Coupon Tickets.....Rs. 100.
Book of 36 Coupon Tickets.....Rs. 120.

2. Each ticket will be available for One Journey either from Bombay to Poona or from Poona to Bombay.

3. At the commencement of each journey the Book of Coupons must be handed to the Booking Clerk who will date and sign on each occasion the first Ticket in the Book, and similarly at destination the Book of Coupons must be handed to the Ticket Collector, who will detach a Ticket for the Journey. A ticket not dated and signed by the Booking Clerk at the commencement of the journey will be treated as if the passenger were travelling without a Ticket. The Holder of the Ticket must also sign each Ticket in the place provided before it is detached by the Ticket Collector. The signature may be in pencil.

4. No coupon must be detached by the Holder; any Coupon so detached will not be recognized but the full ordinary fare for the journey, namely Rs. 7-7 will be payable.

5. These Coupons are issued subject to all the Rules and Regulations of the Company and any breach of these Rules will render the coupons null and void.

The Tickets will be issued on the express condition that they are not transferable and that no refund whatever will be claimable for any Tickets unused between the date of issue and the period to the 15th of October, 1901, or lost or mislaid or under any circumstances whatever.

6. The usual free allowance of luggage will be given on the Tickets and they can be used for reserving accommodation, provided sufficient notice is given before-hand.

7. The Holder may join or alight from the Train at any Station on the journey but must give up the Ticket at the Station where he alights, and have it signed and dated where he joins the train.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 6th of June, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 263 OF 1899.

FORBES, FORBES and COMPANY, LIMITED...Plaintiffs

vs.

NYAMUTBAI, widow of ALIBHOY MOOLA HASSONALLY, TYABJI ALIBHOY, ABDULHOSEIN ALIBHOY, and MAHOMEDBHOY ALIBHOY, AMANBAI ALIBHOY, and VAZEERBAI ALIBHOY, all minors by their guardian-ad-litem ABDOOL HOOSEIN ALIBHOY, being respectively the widow and children and the heirs of the said ALIBHOY MOOLA HASSONALLY and his legal representatives, MOTAMARY NARAYENRAO, and NOOROODIN EBRAHIM .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 21th day of July, 1900, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of June, 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS,

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Forbes, Forbes and Company Limited, in priority to any charge the 7th Defendant Motamary Narayenrao may have upon the title, deeds and property in rpsect of any decree whatsoever, and of the first six Defendants, viz.—Nyamutbai, Tyabji Alibhoy, Abdool Hossein Alibhoy, Mahomedbhoy Alibhoy, Amanbai Alibhoy, and Vazeerabai Alibhoy, respectively or of any one or more of them, in all that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 197 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, being held on Fazendari tenure and of which Vallabdas Bhugwandas is or was the Fazendar, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and chawl and stable standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Bhaijpala Lane or Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, all of which premises are bounded as follows;—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Purmanandas Jeewandas deceased, on or towards the West partly by property formerly owned or occupied by the said Alibhoy Moola Hassonally deaceased, partly by property belonging to the Juma Musjid, and partly by property lately belonging to Edulji Rustomji Sonawalla but now to Tajbhoy Mithalwala, on or towards the North by a sweepers passage and on or towards the South by the said Bhajpala Street aforesaid, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 702, and Street Nos. 12-14, and are now in the possession of William Garrod Mayhew, Esq. Receiver appointed in the above suit pursuant to the Decree herein dated the 26th day of September, 1899, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Alibhoy Moola Hassonally and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. CRAWFORD BROWN and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 30, Esplanade Road, Bombay.—Dated this 15th day of April, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER.
Commissioner.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

Re Administration Generals Act II of 1874 and in the matter of the Estate of HASSAN JAN MAHOMED, deceased.

MAHOMED HASSAN ISMAIL of Olpad Mahomedan inhabitant at present residing in Bombay outside the Fort .....Petitioner.

AND

MARIAMBAI, widow of the above named deceased .....Opponent.

Re costs of Messrs. DIKSHIT and DHUNJISHA .....Applicants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above matter on the 22nd day of December, 1899, it was ordered interalia that all the costs taxed at Rs. 1617-3-8, charges and expenses of the said Muriambai as between Attorney and client of the proceedings and orders abovenamed as also those prior to the said proceedings all taxed as aforesaid be paid out of the said estate.

And whereas by a warrant for sale dated the 15th day of January, 1901 the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL the right, title and interest of MARIAMBAI, Administratrix of HASSAN JAN MAHOMED in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned that is to say :—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Western side of Don Tar 2nd Row or Jackeria Musjid Street, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 130 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes lately under No. 6 and then No. 4 and Now under ward No. 490, and street Nos. 294-295, and bounded on the East by the said Don Tar 2nd Row, on the West by sweepers' passage, on the North by the house of Haji Chotu Peer Mahomed, and on the South by the house of Haji Mahomed Azam.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of June, 1901, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the after noon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the Highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Mariambai, Administratrix of Hasan Jam Mahomed, in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree costs of previous execution and of the warrant of sale.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Mariambai, Administratrix of Hassan Jan Mahomed, to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Mariambai, Administratrix of Hassan Jan Mahomed, have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above mentioned Messrs Dikshit and Dhunjisha have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot, one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale,

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 1st day of May, 1901.

JAMES MACDONALD,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. DIKSHIT AND DHUNJISHA.
(Applicants.)

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
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FOR TERMS APPLY TO
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 10.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£ 93 1-8 = —1-16
3 per cent. Rentes .....£101 1-4 = unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..£108 = — 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities £ 93 1-4 = unchanged.
Bar Silver in London ..... 27 1-2 = plus 1-16
,, New York ..... 59 7-8 = plus 1 8
Exchange on London at Paris, 25·24 = plus 2
,, New York ..... 4·88 1-4 = unchanged.
Discount, Bank of England 3 1-2 per cent. = unch'gd.
,, Short London Bills... 3 ,, = — 1-8
,, Indian Bank Bills ... 3 1-8 ,, = — 1-8

Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 200 bales. Imports 1,000 bales. Spot 4 19-32 = —3-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

Liverpool futures—

June.	June-July.	Aug.-Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·29	4·28	4·22	4·0	4·0
— 7	— 8	— 7	— 6	— 6

In New York—

Receipts at the Port ..... 7,000 bales.
,, last year ..... 3,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain..... 8,000 ,,
,, Continent ..... 8,000 ,,
Mid.-Uplands..... 8 1-4 = —1-8
Futures, month of Sept. ..... 7·14 = —12
Do. Do. Dec. ..... 7·10 = —12

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 44 = —1 May-June, Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, sellers.
Tone quiet.
Linseed 48 1-4, June-July Dunkirk Buyers.
Tone steady.

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale opened to-day quiet and prices easier.

Number of Goat skins offered 1,370,000.
,, Sheep ,, 1,377,000.

Goat skins Bombay 1-2d. to 1d. lower.

Imports of Treasure by Sea Post from London via Brindisi.

	Rs.
Gold bullion	15,90,000
Gold coins	2,02,500

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 10th June, 1901.

Cotton	11,158 bales.
Wheat	32,947 cwts.
Linseed	23,909 ,,
Rapeseed	97,307 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,580 ,,
Poppyseed	21,7007 ,,
Groundnuts	Nil.
Castorseed	15,471 ,,
Rice	2,106 ,,
Myrabollams	2,256 ,,

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

EXCHANGE.

Rates are all unaltered and there is nothing of importance to report in this market.

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 29-32d.
,, Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 1-8d
,, Francs	169 3-4
30 days' sight Hongkong	145 1-2
,, Shanghai	198 1-2
,, Japan	147 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

This market opened at 94 15-16 for cash and 95 for settlement and later on in the day rates improved 1-16th, at which we close.

SHARES.

Petits have advanced to 1,760 and there is some improvement in a few other Mills' shares. The market is quiet.

SEEDS.

There is a little demand to-day at our quotations, and business is reported in Linseed to a moderate extent. In Brown Rapeseed also business is passing, but the Yellow descriptions are neglected. We quote :—

Linseed	Rs. 9-5 to 9-6
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore.....	,, 6-4 to 6-5.
Poppyseed	,, 8-3
Castorseed	,, 32-12

FREIGHT.

This market is unchanged. There has been a little more booking of cotton for Hamburg at 18s. per s. s. "Vulcan," and for Antwerp at 17s. per s.s. "Loch Tay." Business has also been done for Antwerp July at 15s. The steamer "Crewe Hall" has been fixed at 16s. for June and the steamer "Clan Macfarlane" is also reported fixed at 14s. 6d. for July two ports.

COTTON.

The renewed decline in prices in both Liverpool and New York is causing dealers here to show more inclination to part with stocks. The official quotations are unchanged and sales reported amount to about 2,000 Bales. An export firm purchased about 1,000 Bales and the balance was taken by the mills. The prices for the New Corp have declined Rs. 2 with no business reported.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.	Delivery.
Bengals H. G.....	131	137	152	June.
Bilati M. G.....	...	154	162	,,
,, H. G.....	...	149	157	,,
Khandesh	149	151	...	,,
Khangaum	158	163	...	,,
Saw-ginned Dharwar.	193	...	...	,,
Westerns	192	...	...	,,
New Crop.				
Bengals.....	...	161	...	25th Jan. 1902
Broach.....	200	...	...	25th Mar. 1902

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	1	3	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	0	1	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada....	9	2	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill.....	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada....	0	2	20
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	12
Total.....	10	9	97
Total plague deaths to date...	96,224	80,106	
Same date last year	21	13	154

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 846, as against 950 during the previous week. Of the total number 86 died of plague and two of cholera, the figures for the preceding week being 141 and two. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 1,114, while that of plague was 117.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending May 31st were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	180	177
Karachi	133	128
Poona (including Cantonment), Districts.	1	1
Surat	33	26
Thana.....	79	72
Khandeish	...	1
Poona (excluding City).....	1	1
Kolaba	2	2
Ratnagiri.....	9	7
Belgaum	222	157
Dharwar	117	73
Karachi (excluding City)	3	4
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	4	4
Kolhapur.....	47	36
Cutch.....	27	26
Total...	861	717
Week ending 24th May.....	898	760
Total to date...	450,358	353,554

Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Nasik, Satara, Sholapur, Ahmadnagar, Bijapur, Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kanths, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Sayantwadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor and Savanur have been free during the week.

SCHEFFER AND DRASCHER'S REPORT.

HAMBURG, 18TH MAY.

SUGAR.

THE improvement in the price of sugar during the week is likely to continue, for in the seven days 329,000 bags of sugar have been exported from here, a quantity seldom or ever reached before. As about 150,000 tons of sugar will be shipped to America before the end of June, and other markets have placed large orders, it is certain that large shippings for a considerable time to come will be the rule. There are in the Continental sugar countries, about 50,000 tons less in stock than at the same time last year, and this stock must decrease daily. The trade and refineries are not as well supplied as at the same period last year, and therefore heavy demands will be made by them. Last week the refineries were ready buyers. Most of the factory sugar is sold forward, and already a shortness in the supply is felt. For example in the eastern Provinces there is as good as no sugar to be had, and consequently prices must rise. As corn sugar is offered in but small amounts, the refineries have bought in advance at full prices.

This year's beet-sugar exceeds last season's by 377,000 tons. Yet of this amount 198,000 tons are already absorbed. Beyond question statistics point to a favorable development and it is only natural to expect prices to follow suit. According to Licht, the beet crop has made good progress everywhere in Germany and the probability of our being behindhand is lessened, and in some places at an end. The same may be said of Austria-Hungary, but France will by all accounts have an appreciably smaller crop. The Colonies except Cuba, attempt no increase in cane cultivation, while in Europe there is at least a 5 per cent. increase in the cultivation of beet. The dry weather, unfavorable to the transplanting of young canes, lowers the prospective available amount of sugar from the colonies. Cuba, Trinidad, Barbados, Demerara, all complain of drought, while many cane fires are reported. Brazil announces a plague of caterpillars. Queensland reports good progress. From the Philippines large shipments to China and Japan have been made.

There are in Europe this year over 100,000 tons more sugar than at the same time last year, and in North America about 90,000 tons to the good.

COFFEE.

The chief question with regard to the Coffee Market is, not whether the present stocks will find a ready market, but whether the persistent low prices will not cause a shrinkage in production. If this happen, we can judge of the effect of present reserves on prices and the subsequent short supply should bring an improvement in the market. The period of overproduction from 1880 to 1885, was followed, in consequence of the lowering of prices, by a period of under production from 1885 to 1890 and a rise in price. This again tempted producers, from 1896 to 1899 to grow more than the trade required, and the following year there was a shrinkage again. In 1880-1885 4,300 reis was considered an insufficient price. What can be said now of 400 reis as a market rate? It must cause a heavy decrease in the output. Private as well as official statements show that for the last three years planters have worked at a heavy loss. The question must be asked to-day, whether many planters will be able to gather their Coffee crop. The Italian workmen, who left Brazil after the harvest, have been only partially replaced. The planters are stripped of all means of earning, and cannot obtain advances now as they have already borrowed at 10 to 12 per cent. Granted they have hitherto had enough to pay the necessary items of expense, the time of the greatest outlay is the coffee-picking season. All the planters are not at so low an ebb, but if even a third of the Faciendas are, we shall have instead of ten million bags only eight and a half to look to this season from Rio and Santos. The shrinkage in production will be felt in the coming season, and a further decrease may be looked for in 1902. It is quite certain that in 1901-1902 the production of coffee will be much less than people believe. According to the latest despatch from Hellwig and Co. there is considerable excitement in Santos over the burning of twenty per cent. of the coffee crop.

COTTON.

The first half of this week brought news that the next harvest was partially destroyed, and had suffered everywhere, the closing days reported that the weather had improved and favorable results might be expected. As to the market, the visible balances which are larger than last year, increase week by week, and no better prospects can be hoped for at present. Even in France a reduction in the hours of working is adopted. The departments of Meurthe and Moselle, and Haute Saone, as well as the districts round Belfort held meetings, in which it was decided, in order to lessen the production, that from the 15th of June factories should stop work every Saturday until the surplus be disposed of. That the workers may not suffer, their wages will be raised. It is worthy of remark that the stock of raw cotton in Continental spinning and in English mills are somewhat smaller than last year, but on the other hand manufactured goods are everywhere in greater quantity and with the probability that prices will go still lower for these goods, it is very unlikely that spinners will buy more raw cotton until their stock of cloth goods diminishes. The estimate, meanwhile, for the coming cotton crop has risen, not decreased. Growers have held back unusual quantities this year and consequently proportionately large arrivals will come to hand in the near future.

PETROLEUM.

Since last week prices in America went down 35 cents and consequently importers here had to follow suit with a reduction of 25. As they could buy appreciably cheaper, the reduction was really only 5 pf. We were right when we stated last week that purchasers here would not succeed in circumventing America, if the trade should attempt to buy futures for autumn. We now see how Rockefeller and his organs can make such an effort impossible.

It is disturbing to see how easily the consumer is drawn by Rockefeller and his company, and it is incomprehensible that Government should look on at the game calmly. Undoubtedly its duty is to protect economic weakness from extravagant expenditure. In Texas about 150 Companies have lately been formed, in consequence of new discoveries of petroleum, and the price of land in the oil-districts has gone up to an extraordinary figure. It is difficult to say, what will be the end of this, for it is unmistakable that the consumption of petroleum does not keep pace with its production. In consequence of the Anti-trust laws in Texas the Standard Oil Co. cannot obtain a footing there, but in order to keep some hold on the business the Company have bought the railway terminus and the quays, in Port Arthur besides 90,000 acres of land round about. If this statement be true, then the Standard Oil Co. will be master of the Texas Oil-fields. In Russia the Petroleum market is dull, and consequently the Government auctions held in the middle of April for the sale of land in the petroleum districts brought no buyers. At present there is everywhere a dull market for petroleum, as there are large stocks on hand, and production is increasing all over the world.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Geneva, under date May 20, to the *Times*: "A very important bill is about to be brought before the Swiss Chambers in relation to the naturalization of aliens in this country. It is proposed to make the law less strict than heretofore. The growth of the alien population has assumed such proportions as to be a direct menace to the safety of the State. In 1850 there were 71,000 foreigners resident in Switzerland, but to-day that number has increased to 385,000, or, in other words, one foreigner for every nine Swiss.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, and Birds of all kinds.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels, and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper Mange, Canker, and Eczema in Dogs.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 7-15m., 7-0a.. Low water, 0-43m., 1-2a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30p. m.
Maneckjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club, special meeting, 6 p.m.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—Five large Pintailed Sand-grouse (Pterocluras alchata) have been kindly presented to the Zoological collection by Commander H. A. Phillips R. N. of H. M. S. Sphinx.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of Patients treated during the last month was 5,280. The daily average being 170. The total of new patients was 748.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Maharaja of Bhownuggar, accompanied by twenty followers, carrying four swords, arrived in Bombay on Monday from Gotacamand, and is putting up in a bungalow at Nepean Sea Road.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme will be played by the band at Green's Restaurant on the 12th instant :—

March.....	Austria ..... Nowking
Overture.....	Zampa ..... Herald
Valse	Kidorado..... Royle.
Selection.....	San Toy..... S. Jones
Maron.....	The Soldiers in the Park.. L. Morckton
Valse.....	Torero..... Corbin
Selection.....	J. Lombordi..... Verdi
Galop	Volsipides ..... Minlen

GOD SAVE THE KING.

CONCERT AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.—An enjoyable concert was given in the Novelty Theatre on Monday night in aid of the building fund of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra. Among those who contributed to the programme were Madame Josephine Zimmerman, Mrs. G. Hewett, Miss P. Kabraji, Lce. Corpl. E. L. Woodeson, Lce. Corpl. Bright, Mr. W. Peyton, Mr. Kabraji, Pte. A. Cross, Pte. W. G. Terry, Prof. Nicolo Lagatola; and Pte. C. Phillips. The entertainment concluded with an amusing sketch, "The Haunted Room," in which Lce. Corpl. E. L. Woodeson, Bugler, J. Betham, and Pte. W. G. Terry took part.

FATAL FALL INTO A SHIP'S HOLD.—An inquiry was held yesterday at Bori Bunder Water Police chowkey, by Mr. F. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Bapoo Ramji, a painter, aged about twenty five years. On Monday morning deceased was engaged in painting the middle deck of the steam ship Trocas lying in the stream. He was standing on a scaffolding doing his work. Suddenly he lost his balance and fell into the hold, a distance of about twenty feet, facturing his skull. When hauled up from the hold, he was unconscious and bleeding from a wound on the head. He died a few minutes after. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ACCIDENTS.—Seetaram Krishna, a Hindu lad, aged eleven years, while lying asleep under a mat on Girgaum Back Road yesterday morning, was accidentally run over by a hand cart, which was being pushed along by one Krishna Raghowji. The boy sustained a wound three inches long on the left side of the head and was removed to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained.— Madhowji Vithal, a Hindu, aged sixty years, was on Monday, walking along Hornby Road, when he was accidentally knocked down by tram car No. 100 and one of the wheels passed over his left foot, cutting four toes and inflicting a wound four inches long. Madhowji was sent to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital.

KILLED BY HIS OWN CART.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Succaram Narayen, a bullock cart driver, aged forty years. On Monday morning deceased was driving his cart which was laden with pressed cotton bales, along Kalbadevi Road, when he accidentally slipped off his seat and fell on the road. The off wheel passed over both his legs fracturing them. Deceased also received serious injuries to his head and face. He was picked up in an unconscious state and removed to the hospital where he died the same evening without regaining consciousness. The House-Surgeon was of opinion that death was due to concussion of the brain and multiple injuries. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

WRITTEN IN SAND.

AN OBJECTIONABLE PRACTICE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, acting Taird Presidency Magistrate, Police Inspector James Robert Murray charged Furdoonji Eduji Poona, aged 15, Kaikhoshroo Hirjibhoy Wadia, aged 15, and Shavakshaw Hirjibhoy Wadia, aged 11, all Parsi students, with writing obscene sentences in English and Gujrati with sticks on sand, near Back Bay on the Kennedy Sea Face. Mr. Kharas, pleader, defended the accused.

The evidence for the prosecution went to show that Mr. Pestonji Cowasji Kotwal, pleader, sent a letter about the middle of last month to the Police Commissioner, complaining that indecent sentences were found written on the sand near the Kennedy Sea Face. The Commissioner, thereupon, gave certain instructions to Police Inspector Murray in consequence of which the latter kept two police sepoys on the 19th ultimo near the Back Bay on the Kennedy Sea Face to detect the delinquents. The sepoy found the three accused writing something on sand with sticks, when the latter were arrested. The accused were coming from the Colaba side.

Mr. Pestonji Cowasji Kotwal, pleader, in his evidence said that he had sent a letter to the Police Commissioner complaining that indecent sentences were written on the Kennedy Sea Face. But the witness did not see the three accused writing anything on the sand and he had no evidence against them.

Police sepoy Tukaram Babaji, No. 839, attached to A division, said he saw the first accused writing something in Gujrati with a stick on the sand near the Back Bay swimming baths. The 2 and 3 were writing something in English together with a stick. They were then arrested. A Parsi passer-by, named Mr. Jehangir P. Jal, was asked to read the English sentence, which was "Mrs. S. H. Wadia, Mrs. Lobo, Mrs. Poona, Big fools." The Gujrati sentence was very obscene, in which the names of two Manomedans, Manomedaly and Sultanally, figured.

In defence all the accused denied having written the Gujrati sentence. Accused No. 1 said he wrote "Mrs. S. H. Wadia," to please accused No. 3, whose name is S. H. Wadia (laughter). Accused No. 2 said he wrote "Mrs. Lobo," because his brother, accused No. 3, was nick-named as the St. Xavier School "Mrs. Lobo." In explanation accused No. 2 further stated that Mr. Lobo was the class teacher of accused No. 3, and as the latter was a favourite of his teacher, they called No. 3, Mrs. Lobo (laughter). The third accused said that he wrote "Mrs. Poona, big fools," because the first accused called him "Mrs. Wadia,"

Mr. Kharas, pleader, for the defence, said the accused had recently come from the mofussil and they bore excellent characters. It was admitted that they had written the English sentence which could not be said to be an obscene one. The indecent Gujrati sentence was not written by them. They were respectable boys, and their home training was such that they would never write such indecent sentences.

The magistrate reserved judgment till Tuesday next.

ARISING out of the labour riots in St. Petersburg, fourteen factories have agreed to an eight-hour day, and have started two shifts of workmen.

THE Government of India is informed by the British Ambassador at Constantinople that ten days' quarantine is imposed on arrivals from the Red Sea between Lith and Confuda.

THE Royal Hotel, Worthing, was destroyed by fire on May 24th. An alarm was raised at a quarter past four, and the local fire brigade was quickly in attendance, but the flames spread so rapidly that the Brighton brigade was also summoned. The damage is estimated at between thirty and forty thousand pounds.

DURING the hearing of a wife-maintenance case against a coster at Worship-street it was incidentally stated that about £5 a week is often taken by costers in the winter, and that in the summer £15 or £16 on a Saturday was not unusual. Half of that was profit. The magistrate: Why was I not a costermonger?

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

THE Port Officer, Bombay, has received the following telegram from Simla yesterday :—

Storm signal. Wind blowing 30 miles per hour. Hoist cautionary flag if you think necessary, will telegraph again when all information received and situation clear.—The cautionary flag has been hoisted.

LATER.

The strom winds along Konkan coast do not appear to be due to disturbance over sea, but to large pressure difference over India. Cautionery signal lowered.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

Tuesday: The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly in Upper India, North-Western Provinces, Bengal and Assam and has been steady or has increased slightly in the peninsula. Pressure gradients are hence unusually steep over the Indian region. The storm in the Arabian Sea is apparently still influencing winds on the west coast. They are blowing very strongly at Bombay and are still southerly to south-easterly in the Konkan. Rain has fallen in Malabar, Coorg and Konkan, Calicut, Goa and Mormugao have received three inches; Mangalore and Ratnagiri two. Practically no rain has fallen in other parts of the peninsula. Rain has been general in Burma and showers have fallen in Assam, North and East Bengal. Tavoy and Bassein have received four and a half inches, Akyab four, Mergui, Diamond Island three, and Moulmein, Bhamo, Silchar, Jalpaiguri and Dinajpore amounts exceeding one inch. Temperature is in general excess except in Burma and Konkan and the excess is very large in Sind, Rajputana, Berar, Central Provinces, Orissa and West Bengal. The maximum at Jacobabad yesterday was 123 degrees and at Hyderabad Sind 121 degrees. Showers will probably continue on the West Coast, but till the storm ceases to influence the winds in the East Arabian Sea any rapid extension of monsoon rainfall cannot be expected. Rain will probably continue in Burma and showers in Assam, East and North Bengal.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. Esp'ade. Fort. Colaba.			
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Previously registered.....	1 58	2 64	3 80	2 68
Tuesday, 11th June.....	00 48	00 11	0 45	00 07
Total.....	2 6	2 79	4 25	2 75
Total fall to June 11, 1900...	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 32
Total fall to June 11, 1899 ...	00 00	00 00	0 40	3 2

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., CUMBALLA HILL.

(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In. Cts.
Tuesday, June 11th	... 07

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 11TH OF JUNE.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicu standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade on a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore.....	29·316	N	1	115·6	81·9	29	...	0·50	+0·27
Sirsa.....	29·341	SW	5	116·3	85·1	13	...	0·00	—0·33
Delhi	29·336	W	7	113·2	91·9	21	...	0·00	—0·39
Agra.....	29·377	NW	6	114·9	85·4	31	...	0·62	+0·25
Cawnpore ...	29·357	WSW	5	117·1	81·6	32	...	0·00	—0·66
Allahabad ...	29·349	WSW	7	117·8	87·7	34	...	0·00	—0·62
Jhansi	29·423	W	7	111·8	93·7	28	...	0·12	—0·58
Jacobabad ...	29·359	SE	2	123·0	85·0	27	...	0·00	—0·00
Karachi	29·633	WSW	13	107

PIANOFORTES.

MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.

NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

ERARD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

Every Instrument warranted for five years.

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HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM For twelve or twenty-four months On all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages

WORN PIANOS. Tone and touch restored, Tuning and Repairing Orders promptly attended to by First-class Tuners.

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LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.
The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building, enamelling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.
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BEST WORK AT THE CHEAPEST RATES.
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ASSAM TEA DIRECT FROM THE GARDEN.

ONE GRADE ONLY, of the finest drinking Blend, supplied in boxes of 20 lbs. and upwards, delivered free at any Railway Station in India. Documents Value Payable Price Re. 1 per lb. Apply to—
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Managing Partner,
The Dibrugarh Combination,
Dibrugarh, P. O. Assam.

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ANTI-MALARIAL
FEVER POWDERS.

A Speedy and Permanent cure for Ague, Malarious, Intermittent, and Remittent Fevers.
A Safeguard against Chills, Cold, and Influenza.
Relief in Half an Hour. A powerful Tonic. It has no injurious effect and so
IT CAN BE GIVEN EVEN TO AN INFANT,
ANNAS 8
FOR A PACKET OF FOUR POWDERS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
GAZDAR BROTHERS,
PICKET ROAD, KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.
☞ SUB-AGENTS WANTED.
Can also be had from
KEMP & Co., Fort; D. C. Oomrigar, Crawford Market; Dinshaw D. Nicholson, Poona and others.
One out of Numerous Certificates:—
At the request of Mr. Haire, I distributed his Fever Powders amongst several Hospital Assistants for trial, and they all reported favourably on their action.
(Sd.) DFF. MULLEN, M.D.,
Lt.-Col. I. M. S.

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HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
MAY BE HAD AT THE
HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY,
MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Sonwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Re. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.,
N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q," care of "Bombay Gazette."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOMBES—June 4, at Royapettah, Madras, the wife of Reginald John Coombes, of a son (still-born).
PILKINGTON—June 1, at Somerford House, Mussoorie, the wife of Capt F C Pilkington, 10th Hussars, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GRIFFITH—May 27, at Seoni, Central Provinces, of enteric fever, J T Griffith, I C S, Assistant Commissioner.
MITCHELL—June 1, at Nunlie, Helen, the wife of Robert Mitchell of Raniganj.

KEMP'S LIST.

ICE BOXES
FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

	Each. Rs.
37" by 21" by 35" *with double doors*	85
32" by 22" by 34" *with single door*	65
23" by 22" by 29" *opening on the top*	55
24" by 17" by 29" *with single door*	65
19" by 10" by 11" *for travelling*	25

The construction of these Refrigerators is the result of numerous experiments and discoveries. They are constructed with double wooden sides, oak grained, zinc lined with moveable grates and brass taps.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
ESPLANADE BRANCH,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 11th June.

1. The following having joined are taken on the strength and posted to C Troop.

R A Spence, Esq	J Esplin, Esq
A R Quarme, Esq	W B Crowder, Esq
W R Cardale, Esq	H O Coates, Esq
A D Shanks, Esq	L Stansfield, Esq
J S W Milne, Esq	E G Duxbury, Esq
J E Aspinwall, Esq	F Clayton, Esq
C McK Gray, Esq	S Storey, Esq
J D Johnston, Esq	E E Briant, Esq

2. Sergt F A Reddie and Lance Corporal A Smith B Troop are transferred to C Troop to complete establishment.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding, B. L. H.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 18th May 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,05,000	3,46,000	4,000	4,55,000
Or per mile of Railway	228	750	9	987
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	21,06,274	43,61,561	63,096	65,31,031
Total for 20 weeks	22,11,274	47,07,661	67,096	69,86,031
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	93,395	2,62,515	1,693	3,63,806
Per mile of Ry. do.	216	569	4	789
Total to corresponding date do.	20,07,789	56,48,071	—9,568	76,46,292

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 94,194
Decrease to date ..... ,, 6,60,261

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 27th April 1901, on 1641·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	4,60,000	7,000	7,000	6,00,000
Or per mile of Railway	280	4	4	365
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	70,77,255	94,039	81,551	82,72,301
Total for 18 weeks	75,37,255	101,032	93,551	88,72,301
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,16,827	8,212	3,124	5,56,340
Per mile of Ry do.	315	5	2	338
Total to corresponding date do.	88,83,383	85,931	71,291	98,93,750

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 43,660
Decrease to date ..... ,, 10,21,449

NOTIFICATION.

WE have recently ERECTED at the Mills of the Empress S. and W. Co., Ltd., Connaught Mills Co., Ltd., and Howard and Bullough Mills Co., Ltd., situated on DeLisle Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay, an installation of a REEVES PATENT FILTER, for the comfort and welfare of the work-people of the above named Mills.

This Filter is composed of GRANULATED GRANITE, and has no chemical ingredients.

It is operated by ordinary town pressure and is arranged for self-cleansing.

The result of the Filteration of the present supply of Bombay Municipal Water is so satisfactory that inspection and investigation is invited by any one interested in the supply of pure water. Full information and inspection will be afforded by the officers at the Mill on presentation of card.

This installation is of the smallest size made and is suitable for large Offices, Institutions, Schools, Chawls and Mills. Larger installations are made suitable for Filtration of town supplies and these are so well reported on in England that we were induced to give the Filter a trial on a small scale, with the satisfactory result indicated above.

The Makers of the Filter are Messrs. MATHER & PLATT LTD., Salford Ironworks,—Manchester, to whom communications may be addressed direct.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 7th June, 1901.

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PIANOS.
COLLARD AND COLLARD
PIANOS.
GEBRUDER KNAKE
PIANOS.
and Pianos by other First Class Makers.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1901.

FROM STONE-MASON TO MINISTER.

MR. HENRY BROADHURST, the stone-mason, who became a member of Mr. Gladstone's last Administration, has published the story of his life, in a well-written volume published by Messrs. Hutchinson & Co. "Henry Broadhurst, M.P., the Story of his Life, from a Stonemason's Bench to the Treasury Bench. Told by Himself" is its full title and it is as profitable reading as Dr. Smiles could have wished for. It is the autobiography of a man, who whilst a Labour representative, and but partially educated, was still a gentleman, in the finest sense of the word, a man whose record is good and whose political opponents invariably treated him with respect and consideration. His natural ability was happily accompanied by tact and good taste and as a Labour representative in Parliament, Mr. Broadhurst has stood almost alone, Mr. J. R. Wilson, of Mid-Durham, being perhaps the only other labour member calling for serious attention. Mr. Broadhurst was one of the dozen sons of a stone-mason at Littlemore in Oxfordshire. He lived in the open and a hedgehog hunt was his chief delight. "No life is without its drawbacks, and into mine," says Mr. Broadhurst, "came the inevitable and irksome restraint of education." But at twelve, he passed from the schoolmaster to the blacksmith. At thirteen he was apprenticed to his father as a stone-mason and worked as that for nearly twenty years, one of the jobs on which he was employed being in the construction of the Home Office in which he afterwards sat as Under Secretary. The first part of his book naturally deals with this portion of his career. He tells of a tramp in search of work, which carried him to Norwich, where he encountered some bitter experiences. But he assures us he lived every hour of his life, and he doubts whether the wealthiest or most exalted person in the land obtained half the joy from mere existence that he did. Once his work carried him to Oxford, and he recounts an interesting reminiscence in connection with that visit. Some time after he had entered Parliament, says Mr. Broadhurst, "I remember having a conversation with dear old Sir John Mowbray, who represented Oxford from 1868 until his death in 1899. Our talk ran on the University, and on his remarking that I seemed to have a good deal of knowledge about the various colleges, I informed him that I had been at Christ Church. I shall never forget the look of bewildered incredulity that passed over his benevolent countenance, pain mingling with pity at the thought that I was trying to delude him into a belief that I had been a student at 'The House.' His relief was instantaneous and perceptible when I gently explained that my connection with Christ Church College was confined to the roof, where I had assisted in fixing a number of new chimney-pots."

Mr. Broadhurst's connection with Trades Unionism took him to London, life in which after his long residence in the provinces, proved very trying. The homely surroundings and social interests of country life had no existence here; life seemed a new thing, almost unearthly. He began to long for the sunlight on the quiet fields, the green hedgerows, and the music of the woods. Even the Houses of Parliament, with the great Clock Tower, his chief delight, could not compensate for the absence of the joys of rural life. A month's stay in modern Babylon was quite sufficient, and, gasping like a fish out of water, he set his face towards the open country. He had worked on the masonry of the clock-tower and on the new corridor which joined it to the main buildings of the Houses of Parliament. But although, in the meantime, he had returned to his mason's workshop in the provinces, he had acted as conciliator in labour disputes before being appointed to his responsible office among Trades Unionists. His first experience of elections was when he stood for the Greenwich School Board, but he was soon to stand for Parliament at High Wycombe as a working-class candidate. Then he was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Trade Union Congress and retained that post for fifteen or sixteen years, after having in 1878 entered Parliament as member for Stoke-on-Trent. He found it hard work to live as a member of Parliament in London on a slender income of £150 a year. His wife had made all his clothes, while he was in the country and had to do so still and the little matter of tailoring was for a long time a trouble to him. He was asked by the King, then Prince of Wales, to visit Sandringham and His Royal Highness, hearing he refused, because he had not a dress-suit, repeated the invitation and wrote to say that the wearing of that costume would be rendered unnecessary. So he went from Friday to Tuesday and was never entertained "more to his liking and never felt more at home when paying a visit than on this occasion." Incidentally Mr. Broadhurst gives a happy sketch of the character of the King when he writes: "On my arrival his Royal Highness personally conducted me to my rooms, made a careful inspection to see that all was right, stoked the fires, and then, after satisfyng himself that all my wants were provided for, withdrew, and left me for the night." The Princess of Wales showed him over her model dairy and the Prince over his model cottages and then took him to the Sandringham village club. The club is a public-house, except in name, with this difference that it is not run for profit and a limited quantity of refreshment only is supplied to those visiting it. "The Prince," says Mr. Broadhurst, invited me to partake of the refreshment of the house, and I was quite ready to comply. We had, I think, a glass of ale each, and sat down in the club-room, where we found several farm labourers enjoying their half-pints and their pipes. No excitement, no disturbance, no uncomfortable feeling was evinced by those present. No condescension or patronage was displayed by the Prince towards his neighbours and friends. The beer was very good, and of a homely and acceptable flavour. Strong and plain, but clean, chairs and tables formed the furniture of the apartment. I remarked to the Prince that the chairs looked as though they were of the best build and strongest specimens of High Wycombe produce. "'Yes,' he said; 'they are firm seats; many a politician wishes his was as safe.'"

The matter of a dress-suit stood in the way of more than one labour representative in Parliament; and in 1886 the Speaker found it necessary to make some change in the rules as to dress at the entertainments he gave to Members of Parliament. Mr. Broadhurst was one of eleven interested and he tells us that the self-exclusion of eleven members (the number of the Labour representatives in the new Parliament) was felt by Mr. Peel to be highly undesirable. So the accomplished and tactful wife of the Speaker thoughtfully gave occasional invitations to afternoon tea; and this concession was subsequently improved upon by the Speaker's giving a morning-dress dinner. The first occurred on the Derby-day of 1886, and some thirty members, as well as some distinguished men, not members of the House, assembled. The whole of the Labour members were invited, and almost all attended what proved to be an extremely enjoyable evening. Englishmen are slaves to custom, especially in the matter of dress and on that point particularly the ordinary workingman representative makes the most rigid stand, believing he would be pandering to the aristocracy if he yielded a single inch. In this connection Mr. Broadhurst tells a story against himself with apparent gusto. A few years ago, says he, "I went one morning to call on Lord Rosebery at Berkeley-square. Unfortunately, I had forgotten the number, and I was at a complete loss to know at which house to knock. As I stood uncertain, a butcher's boy came along laden with a tray of meat. Of him I inquired which was Lord Rosebery's house, and pointing to the one I had just decided to try, he answered, 'That's it.' I thanked him, and was just about to ring the bell, when I heard a shout. Turning round, I found the lad gesticulating furiously; pointing to the area gate, he was calling out in loud tones, 'That's the way for you! There's the area gate! You mustn't go to the front door, I tell you!' Although Mr. Broadhurst would not admit that his career in Parliament had been a failure he does not hesitate to declare that the working-classes do not much care for members of their own. Only here and there do they strive for one. They might have fifty if they liked to work for them and to pay them, but Mr. Broadhurst assures his readers that the enthusiasm of the working classes falls short of this.

OIL SPRINGS IN TEXAS.

A fortunate Russian has "struck oil" in Texas to an extent which will make his own fortune as well as that of numerous speculators to whom his discovery has given an opportunity for a big gamble in land and oil stocks. The discoveries of "gushers" yielding an enormous flow of oil in the eastern part of Texas have drawn multitudes of people to the district for whom accommodation cannot be found. Two hundred oil companies have been formed within three months with an aggregate capital of sixty million dollars. It is unnecessary to say that many of these are purely speculative and will never be engaged in the production of oil. The man who made the great "strike" which started the rush to the oil fields is known as Albert Sackey, but in New York he is believed to be a Russian nobleman living incognito. He made his great discovery a little over a year ago in the Beaumont district of Texas and he believes that he has struck upon the mother stream from which the Corsicana wells and the Beaumont gushers draw their supply. This great subterranean oil river which, he says, has for ages flowed through the soil of Eastern Texas from the foothills of the Rockies to the Gulf of Mexico was struck in a remarkable manner. The Russian observed that the negroes and poor whites of the district were in the habit of digging holes in the wet lands at night. In the morning, they skimmed the crude oil off the surface of the water collected in the holes and used the oil in their lamps. The Russian then began making closer observations and finally struck the main stream of oil in Harrison county 150 miles north of Beaumont. Then he began acquiring land and, having secured ten thousand acres, he returned to New York, where he organized a company to develop his property. The capital of his company amounts to two million dollars and he has recently returned to Texas to start work. The necessary plant for oil production will shortly be set up. Other prospectors have also made successful "strikes" and the new fields have attracted the attention of a number of great New York financiers, who have already begun a movement to consolidate the holdings of numerous small investors. Owing to the nature of the oil its value for commercial purposes is restricted. But one company with a capital of two and a half million dollars has been formed to refine it. Another company is being formed to develop and transport fuel oil from the Beaumont fields to the iron ore fields of New Birmingham, Texas. It is believed that its use in this connection will lead to a great development of the steel industry in association with Bessemer ores. Investors are not the only persons who are benefiting by the discovery for the lawyers are also making wealth out of the occasion. Speculators who have hurriedly acquired lands have to meet the claims of previously unheard of owners and heirs, and persons who disposed of land which was thought to be of no value, now discover flaws in the documents of transfer. In many cases recent land transfers have been so faulty that speculators could not make their claims good in the courts and in consequence the lawyers are having a busy time in effecting compromises. Whoever wins or loses in the speculative mania, the lawyers as always, will have cause for self gratulation.

ENGLAND'S COAL SUPPLY.

LIEUTENANT CARLYON Bellairs, R. N., is not the only man who thinks that the time has come when England should take stock of her coal supply. Mr. E. B. Wethered F. G. S. in a paper on the coal question repeats the suggestion of General Russell, ex-member for Cheltenham that another Coal Commission should be appointed to ascertain to what extent the coal resources of England remain. The exportation of British coal has since 1871 gone on increasing to an extent utterly undreamt of by the Coal Commission of that year. Basing their calculations on the statistics of coal exports for the years from 1855 to 1867 the unimaginative Commissioners, while observing that a very large increase had taken place within that period yet stated that "there is reason to doubt whether much further increase will take place in this direction." This scepticism they founded on the assumption that the coal fields of North America, India, China, Japan, and other countries would be developed. But progress in this respect has been directly opposite to the expectations of the Commissioners. The exports of British coal have enormously increased but the development of other coal fields has been slower than was anticipated. In 1899, England exported 55,810,024 tons or nearly six times the quantity sent out of the country in 1867. Adding to this the home consumption of 164,284, 757 tons it is found that in 1899, 220,094,781 tons of coal were extracted from the English mines. At that rate how long will the home supply of the mineral last? Lieut. Bellairs looking at the subject from an Imperialist point of view and remembering the enormous coal fields of Canada has no qualms on the subject, and would do nothing to restrict the exportation of British coal which forms the chief commodity of British commercial exports. The shilling duty finds no favour in his sight, but on the other hand there are those who believe it is desirable to check the too speedy exhaustion of the home coal treasures. The shilling duty will certainly assist in that direction for it will help the development of Continental coal fields, which could not previously compete with the product of British mines. German coal owners are already making extensive preparations to supply the Continental market hitherto largely fed by the English mineral. Besides ascertaining the stores of coal remaining in present workable and profitable seams, Mr. Wethered thinks that information is also required as to what deposits of coal lie hidden under the secondary rocks and at what depths. The investigation for this purpose should be carried out by Government and, Mr. Wethered adds, if coal is found on properties beneath the secondary rocks then the Government should be enabled by statute to impose a perpetual royalty on all coal so discovered at the nation's cost. That is a point at which nobody should cavil, though at present the British practice proceeds on the assumption that "the earth is the lord's and the fulness thereof" down to the lowest depths. Royalties on minerals instead of accruing to the State as in other European countries go, in England, to individuals and in many districts they are so high that they are a serious tax on industry. Their extinction is, in the opinion of Lieutenant Bellairs, who is distinctly a cautious reformer, one of the questions in relation to the coal trade that require serious consideration.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

THE last report on agricultural prospects contains encouraging news from most of the provinces in India. In the Bombay Presidency the outturn of crops is good in Sind, fair to good in the Konkan, Surat, Khandesh, Satara and Rajkot, but elsewhere the results are poorer. There has been moderate rain in several districts, which has facilitated the work of preparing the land for monsoon crops. There has, however, been very little in Gujarat and the Deccan, where it is most needed, but it is probable those areas will receive a downpour in the near future. Agricultural stock is in good condition, but cattle are scarce in the Panch Mahals, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Barpda, and to enable additional animals to be purchased takavi is being advanced. In Madras the position is, on the whole, satisfactory, and during the week rain fell generally in Bengal, where seedlings are thriving well. Prospects continue good in the North-Western Provinces; the markets are well supplied and prices continue steady. Rain has fallen over a large area in the Punjab, over an inch being measured in Dera Ismail Khan. Crops are doing well, and promise an abundant harvest. Prices fluctuate and in Ferozpur and Shahpur wheat has advanced. Thunderstorms and dust-storms have given a limited amount of rain in the Central Provinces thus benefiting the operations of preparation and sowing. Several flights of locusts have appeared, but as there were no standing crops no damage was done. Rain is required in Assam, where tea is anything but in a promising condition. Ragi, paddy and sugarcane are being sown in Mysore, ploughing for rice continues in Coorg, and in Berar and Hyderabad land is being prepared. Good reports come from Rajputana and Central India, but the situation in Baroda is hardly as satisfactory. There are 483,870 persons on relief, the increase on the week being 22,232. The whole of the distress is practically confined to Bombay Presidency, which claims no less than 453,553 out of the sum total.

It will be seen that the report of the remarkable speech made by the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, as he delivered it and the speech by itself as communicated to the press differ slightly. The emphasis Sir Mackworth Young laid upon one or two telling points was doubtless ex-tempore.

THE Light Horse have not been idle since the Annual Inspection, if we may judge from the list of new members to-day gazetted, creating, we observe, the nucleus of a third troop. If, as we hope to see within the next few months, success attends the efforts of those who are working with this object in view, the Corps will attain a strength which will warrant an application being made for the services of an Adjutant.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of May 1901 are Rs. 16,54,03,000; Rs. 12,74,11,000 Rs. 15,51,49,000.

THE Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Footballers start practice on the Oval on Monday next. At present the prospects of the Gymkhana being represented by a strong fifteen are not promising.

FROM THE JAWS OF DEATH.

THE PERSONAL EXPERIENCES OF AN ENGLISHMAN IN THE DESTRUCTION OF THE TOWN OF GALVESTON.

[BY B. FLETCHER ROBINSON.]

Forgetfulness is a sign of the times. "A nine day's wonder" has become an antiquated proverb. Three days, or at most a week, is sufficient for bustling, rushing, money-making humanity to give its exclamation of surprise, to gossip over its dinner, and turn to some later marvel.

Take the story of the wiping out of Galveston. It sent a thrill of horror round the world. The first reports that arrived in this country were treated as an audacious effort of American journalism. In the States it is told how an imaginative reporter of a great New York paper was found pacing the ruined streets in bewilderment. "There is nothing here I can possibly exaggerate!" said he. Yet now already the Galveston disaster has retired into the decent seclusion of the encyclopædia supplements. Indeed I almost feel that I should apologise for disturbing its rest. Yet the talk I have had with one who was in the midst of that scene of death and destruction may prove a sufficient excuse.

HE was a quiet, unemotional Englishman—this G. F. S., as they call a Galveston flood sufferer in the States. In giving me the details of his grim adventure he might have been speaking of a third person rather than of himself. Yet now and again the mask of British stoicism would lift a little and give a glimpse of the mark that the strain of that one fearful night had left upon him.

"It's a curious place—the island city of Galveston," said he, leaning back in his chair and puffing cigar smoke ceiling-wards. "A spit of sand some eighteen miles long, but not four feet above the level of the sea, lying off Texas in the Gulf of Mexico. It may seem strange to you that a city should ever have been built on it, but the fact was that the water along the coast was too shallow for ships, and so they spanned the three miles of water that separated the island from the mainland with four bridges, and made their docks there. The mainland is a desolate place enough, flat and low-lying marsh prairie, with here stretches of reed and there stunted bushes. It's a fact worth remembering that the Indians in the old days, who used to paddle out their canoes to the island for the fishing would never sleep there. Probably some legend was preserved among them of a giant storm that swept the island and drowned some of their luckless ancestors who had camped thereon.

PEACE BEFORE THE STORM.

"Friday, September 7, 1900, was as lovely a day as you could want, barring the heat. That evening I went down to the great bathing-place—for they bathe by electric light in Galveston—and had a good swim. It was still very sultry, but pleasant enough with a good band playing and the men and girls splashing about or sauntering along the sands. The weather bureau had been issuing reports for days prophesying a hurricane, but those who had no shipping interests to bother them, paid small attention to the warning. The average man always doubts the weather expert.

"When I woke on Saturday morning I found the weather had changed considerably. It was blowing in sharp gusts, and rain was falling. There was a curious gray look over the sky, and the heat was tremendous, despite the wind. I went down to an office where I had charge and sat there doing business until about one o'clock. Then came the first sign that we were in for a big thing. My window, which had been creaking and rattling all the morning, suddenly grew silent for a second, and then blew bodily into the room, covering the place with broken glass.

"I jumped up quickly, and ran to the back of the office, where I could get a good view of the gulf. It certainly staggered me. Rising up, tier on tier, were enormous seas, rolling down upon the island, with the wind catching their crests and hurling them into the air in showers of spray. From about that time to the end the whole air was filled with the spray, which blew in sheets clear over the town.

"Well, I felt pretty bad about it, and started out to find what people who lived in the town thought of the state of things. I dropped in at the big restaurant—Ritter's it was called—and found a score or so of business men. They didn't seem to realise that there was any serious danger: but presently one of them telephoned to the weather bureau officer, who sent back word that he did not expect the worst of the storm till ten that night. Then everyone looked rather blue as you can imagine.

THE ROAR OF THE HURRICANE.

"I went back to the office. There was water already in the streets, though not very deep. I met many people from the outskirts moving in. I closed up the office, told the clerks they could go home, and hung about not quite knowing what to do. The wind was rising steadily. I never heard anything like the noise it made; there was no screeching or screaming—it was one continuous, solid, deafening roar. The water was now a good four feet deep in the streets, and I could see people in boats poling along. Finally, I determined to go to Ritter's, but I soon found I could not get there. It was a good-sized piece of luck, for it was only half an hour afterwards that it fell in, killing fifteen well-known business men.

"Then I determined to try the Tremont Hotel. It was a fairly substantial brick building, and should be a safe enough harbour of refuge. I shall never forget my journey there. The water was four feet deep, but luckily there was then no great current. The wind tore at my clothes till they were in rags—that is a simple fact—and all about me roofs and skylights were tumbling down into the water. Rain and spray drove through the air in blinding sheets; the thunder of the winds deafened me. But I got there—somehow.

"The people were hard at work barricading the doors and windows. There were fully 3,000 people inside already. It was a big barrack of a place, so that still there was room for refugees, and they poured in until by eight there were fully 5,000 men, women, and children gathered within the walls.

"The storm was at its height. There is no twilight in Galveston, and the sun had sunk, leaving the doomed city in darkness. Yet not altogether in darkness, for the sea itself, lashed by the winds, burned with so strong a phosphorescence that the outlines of buildings could be marked by it. It was a strange blue light, so ghastly to behold that I could understand how it terrified some of the overwrought men and women who, packed like herrings, stood or lay about me waiting for death. One man—a clergyman, I think—began crying, 'The gate of hell, the gate of hell,' till someone struck him down. Some sang hymns, as I believe, though in the thunder of the wind I could not distinguish the words. Children were crying for their parents, parents for their children. Now and again a more furious gust would rock the building as if it were a cradle. How it stood I cannot say, but partly, I believe, it was that the wind blew through it, seeing that the roof, dome, and windows had long been swept away. Nine feet of water stood in the hall below. Without great waves rolled through the streets, and buildings fell in scores.

WAITING FOR DEATH.

"We were trapped and we knew it. It was death to venture outside, and it seemed death to remain. It was a horrible thought, this idea of drowning like rats in a cage. But I think the most of us took the thing calmly, and did credit to both England and America. The women, too, save a hysterical few, sat and waited calmly for the end.

"It was about that time that two records were made. The wind-gauge at the weather bureau, after registering the speed of the hurricane at 126 miles an hour, blew clean away. The glass fell to 20.15, the lowest ever known in the North Atlantic.

"At eleven the wind fell with a suddenness that was one of the most remarkable points in this extraordinary hurricane. The water at once began to recede. It was just in time. The wreckage of the houses nearest the beach had been piled up to the height of 30ft., and formed a breakwater that had saved a part of the town. This was rapidly being broken up when the wind dropped.

"I cannot describe the scene as I left that hotel—it was too horrible. It is enough to say that, though still very dark, it was possible to see that the town must be completely wrecked. Among the piles of wreckage lanterns moved as the survivors, with wails and painful cries, sought their dead. As I stumbled along the light I carried flickered on body after body stripped naked by the fury of the wind. It is not a subject comfortably to dwell upon.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE DENIAL OF THE WARM BATHS VICTORY.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Lord Kitchener denies the surprise of Beyer's Commando at Warmbaths.

JUNE 11.

Lord Kitchener in reply to an enquiry from Mr. Brodrick curtly denies the surprise of Beyer's Commando, supposedly Wilson's affair near Warmbaths, but leaves the matter unexplained.

An official list of casualties gives seven killed and eighteen wounded in Kitchener's Scouts on the 1st and 2nd instant at Pienaars River which is near Warmbaths.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

AMERICA AND THE INDEMNITY.

THE GERMAN FORCE.

JUNE 10.

America has formally apprised the Powers that she does not consent to a joint guarantee of the Chinese indemnity.

Three thousand and six hundred German Troops remain in China, of which number 800 will be in Shanghai.

THE MOORISH MISSION.

The King and Queen to-day received the Moorish Mission at St. James' Palace.

Kaid McLean translated the Sultan's congratulations as also the King's reply.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

The Ophir with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall arrived at Auckland to-day.

MORE NEGOTIATIONS AT STANDERTON.

JUNE 11.

A "Standard" telegram from Durban states that Lord Kitchener has granted the Netherland Consul facilities for an interview with General Tobius Smut and Dewet, General Botha's Secretary at Standerton, and has placed the telegraph at his disposal in order that he may communicate with Mr. Kruger.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Sir Walter Besant, the celebrated novelist.

BIKANEER AND ULWAR I. M. INFANTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

The Bikaneer Imperial Service Infantry arrive at Calcutta in the Hatching on the 20th instant and the Ulwar Imperial Service Infantry at Calcutta in the Canning on the 24th instant. Captains Conran and Tribe, Hume, R. E, Bourke, I. M. S. and Cotton, R. A., Major Campbell and Lieut. Aratoon are also on board.

MUSKETRY PRIZES.

The Commander-in-Chief presents the following Musketry prizes this season :—

Two silver cups, value five hundred rupees each, for the British and Native troops respectively and the Magdala Gold Medal to the best shot in the Native Army. The competition is to be decided by the aggregate scores at the principal rifle meetings in the respective provinces.

THE NEXT D. A. A. G.

Lieutenant-Colonel Capper, 1st Northamptonshire Regiment, succeeds to the permanent District A.A. Generalship when Colonel Stawell completes his tenure on the 15th instant.

SALUTES TO NATIVE CHIEFS.

A revised table of salutes to Native Chiefs and Nobles is published in General Orders.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Majors Brown, 8th Bombay Infantry and Caulfield, 10th Bombay Infantry and Lieutenant Kidd, 23rd Bombay and White, 16th Bombay Infantry are permitted to return to duty, while Lieutenant-Col. Mackenzie, I. M. S., has five months' extension of leave at Home.

The following scale of pensions to the families of Indian Warrant Officers killed in action or dying within twelve months of wounds in action is sanctioned:—Pension to widow, £25 per annum in Europe or Rs. 25 per mensem in India ; compassionate allowance to each child £6-5s. per annum or Rs. 6.4 per mensem. Double rates of compassionate allowance will be granted to children who are motherless.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 10.

The City Line steamer City of Delhi left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

MARSEILLES, JUNE 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa left here outwards day before yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 10.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sicilia arrived here day before yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JUNE 10.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.
Surats quiet.
Good Brownrugger 3 10-32.
The Manchester market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	93 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63 1-4
Bar Silver	27 1 2

THE INDIAN TEA CROP.

The following telegram with reference to the tea crop in the various districts has been despatched by the General Committee of the Indian Tea Association at Calcutta to the Committee of the Association in London, viz :—All Districts.—The weather is unfavourable generally. Assam.—Outturn last month very poor except in Dibrugarh, Cachar, Sylhet.—The outturn to the end of last month is stated to be 40 per cent. under last year. Doears and Terai.—Outturn last month very poor. Darjeeling.—The outturn to the end of last month is stated to be 20 per cent. under last year.

SPEECH BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR, PUNJAB, AT THE MASONIC DINNER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

The following is the full speech made by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab at the Masonic Dinner in the Town Hall last night :—

"In thanking you for the toast, which has been so cordially received, the first reflection it occurs to me to make is that we, the non-Masons here present, of whom I see a large number, are deeply indebted to the gentlemen of the craft for the splendid hospitality extended to us on this and other occasions and for the liberality of sentiment which induces you to include us benighted ones in this annual festival. We feel that this action of yours proceeds not merely from your charitable disposition towards all mankind, for which the craft is so justly renowned, but also from the consciousness that you are entitled to our goodwill for the benefits you confer upon the society in general by your charitable organisation and I for one fully recognize this claim and desire heartily to acknowledge it. Since I have had the honour of holding office as Lieutenant Governor I have had ample evidence of the splendid charity of Freemasons of the Punjab and I gladly seize this last opportunity of addressing Lodge 'Himalaya' in my capacity as Lieutenant Governor to bear testimony to your work. Before your next annual dinner I shall have made over the reins to my successor and the interests of this important Province will be committed to other hands. For your sake I will hope that he may be a member of your craft or if not that he may not, as I have done, resist the temptation for five years of being enrolled a member of your fraternity, but, be this as it may, he will not be more ready than myself to acknowledge the claim which Freemasonary has established to the gratitude of the community for the two great characteristics of your craft, Charity and Brotherly Kindness. These are qualities, gentlemen, which all must admire and value and the head of the local Government should be one of the first to recognise them. I must apologize for alluding to my approaching official dissolution, for I feel that the change of Lieutenant Governors is an extremely small matter to the society of Free Masons. Lieutenant Governors may come and Lieutenant Governors may go, but Freemasonry goes on for ever. There are indeed rumours of more radical changes in the air ; it is said that the Punjab Government has had an injunction to remove itself to some other Summer quarters. In regard to this matter I can only say I have received no communication to this effect. I do not mean that that is any reason against such a possibility, but I presume we shall, at all events, have three months' notice to quit and that no change will be made during the present season. On the merits of the question there is a good deal to be said on both sides. Formerly Murree was the Summer Head-quarters of the Punjab Government and 25 years ago Sir H. Davies received orders from Lord Lytton to strike his tents and settle at Simla. The reason given was that the Viceroy needed the advice of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab on Frontier matters. Perhaps advice is not so much needed in the present day or perhaps the impending separation of the frontier may render it superfluous. I am sure that the Simla Municipality, which was pledged with much anxiety and not without some flutterings, is now sufficiently strong on the wing to pursue a steady course without the immediate presence of the Local Government, notwithstanding cataclysm that may be expected to result from Simla becoming a railway terminus, and I hope it will not be taken amiss if I say that a hill station where social calls might not be quite so absorbing and where late hours should be the exception rather than the rule, where boxes with red labels and files marked immediate might possibly less interrupt trains of thought as important though not so strongly insisted upon and where the full glare of the Supreme Government might be softened by distance, would possess some fascination for a Lieutenant Governor and his hard worked satellites. Indeed one of my predecessors in office fully purposed to make the change and made a tour of inspection in order to select another and a quieter hill station as his summer residence and was only prevented from giving effects to his intention by the difficulty of finding room in the Himalayas in a suitable locality and by the expense of uprooting. Should these difficulties be removed I do not think anyone will be sorry to see our dear backs and the Punjab Government of the day will, I can answer for it, not be inconsolable, still less will it perturb Lodge Himalaya, which will view complacently the slight ripple on the face of the waters caused by such an event. I am afraid I have wandered from my theme, I rose to thank you, Worshipful Sir and gentlemen of the craft, for the kind way in which you have responded to the toast so generously proposed by my friend, Mr. Watson, and this I do with the utmost heartiness. I trust I have said enough to show you, that though not included in your confraternity, we, the non-Masons of Simla, are not blind to your virtues and if we do not see our way to joining your society we acknowledge cordially your farfamed hospitality, your splendidly organised charity, and above all that which in this country is of inestimable value, your brotherly kindness here, where race feeling has the tendency to produce pharisaism and where official dom and love of precedence so often betrays us into exclusiveness and priggishness. It is good to feel that this ancient and venerable society takes its stand on the brotherhood of mankind and sets an example to us all to cultivate sympathy and friendliness with all our neighbours.

On behalf of the non-Masons here present I again thank you heartily for the honour you have done us."

TERRIFIC HEAT AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 11.

The heat in Calcutta during the past few days has been truely terrific. Several deaths from heat apoplexy are reported, including that of Percy, a Clerk on board the British India Steamer Oada and Rowe, a steward on the P. and O. steamer Malawan. Horses have suffered terribly and had it not been for the strike the loss of horses must have been enormous. In fact the Commissioner of Police considers that excessive heat was the true cause of the 'guarriwallahs' going on strike as he says they had no other reason.

A slight shower of rain fell here this evening and reduced the temperature slightly, but the heat is still abnormal and according to the Bengal weather report is the highest recorded in Calcutta during the past five years.

THE CARTERS' STRIKE.

It is alleged here that mercantile firms have lost enormous sums of money owing to the Carters' Strike, which continues, though some carts turned out today. Another carter was sentenced to three months' imprisonment to-day for intimidating drivers who were willing to work.

ALARMING COLLISION AT WALHE.

POONA, JUNE 11.

An accident, fortunately unattended by loss of life, occurred after midnight at Walhe Station on the Southern Mahratta Railway, forty-one miles from Poona. The train from Wathar was taking water, when the train from Poona ran in to the station and collided with the standing train. The cattle guards of both engines were broken off, buffers twisted and some carriages damaged. The train from Wathar had a number of European officers and gentlemen on board, some members of the Governor's band and forty convicts from Satara for Yerrowda. After a delay of three hours the train proceeded.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE SHIPPING OUTLOOK.

STOCK EXCHANGE UNDER AMERICAN CONTROL.

LONDON, MAY 24.

THE *Iron Trade Circular's* correspondent at Essen says that a member of the firm of Krupp, with an expert locomotive engineer, is shortly leaving there for India for the purpose of studying the Indian railway system. The belief is expressed that the Krupp and other works might, in conjunction, do a great deal in the way of competing for the supply of rails and locomotives to the Indian lines, especially as so many orders in this connection have been obtained, and satisfactorily executed, by firms in the United States.

The most important, the real capture in this country by American financiers has passed practically unnoticed even by those Yankeephobes who were most anxious to believe, for instance, that the almighty dollar was about to furnish London with proper dock accommodation for the first time in its history. They have told us that the Americans are on the point of ruining our steel trade, that they have taken steps to run our ships off the seas, that underground traffic of London is falling into their hands, that they are making New York the financial centre of the world—all these ideas are put forward without measure and without cessation, many of them based on mere rumour a large part of which has been belied, though not all with the decisive promptitude of the denial of the dock rumour. The one real triumph of the American financiers, a triumph which is actually consummated, has been practically overlooked ; it is their capture of the London Stock Exchange, which at the present moment they may be regarded as holding in the hollow of their hand. They have brought some of its leading members, not to mention many of the smaller fry, to the verge of ruin, indeed they have them at their mercy ; they have turned our American Railroad markets upside down ; they have over-ridden Stock Exchange principle, compelling it to suspend its rules and depart from its practice in a way quite unprecedented during its hundred years' existence as an institution.

That is the real meaning of the decision of the Stock Exchange Committee, which received some attention in these columns last week, to fix the making-up price of Northern Pacific stock at 140, and to forego the regulation as to buying-in. It is, of course, one of the fundamental principles of the Stock Exchange that if a member sells stock, he shall deliver it to the purchaser who demands it, at the proper settlement time ; if he does not deliver it, there is an official of the Stock Exchange to buy it in the open market at his expense, so that the buyer may have his due. If the buyer allows the seller to postpone delivery, the seller, according to a fundamental principal of the Stock Exchange, pays him their difference between the price at which he sold him the stock and what is called the making-up price ; that is the question ruling at the time of the settlement. These are not only fundamental principles of the Stock Exchange, they are principles obviously of common justice and common sense. But in this Northern Pacific case, common justice, the Committee of the Stock Exchange, some of its leading members, and its fundamental principles have all been bowled over into a wriggling heap by the American financiers. Perhaps it is in celebration of the centenary. Leading firms in the American market have sold more Northern Pacific stock than they can deliver, and Messrs. Morgan and Messrs. Kuhn Loeb have bought more than exists, with the result that the firms are at their mercy ; so much so that the Stock Exchange Committee steps in, fixes the carrying-over price thirty-points below the ruling quotation, and by suspending the buying-in rule allows its members to repudiate their bargains with impunity. If the Stock Exchange had not thus subverted its dignity to expediency, there is little doubt that the big firms would have been brought down, and that the general disaster would have been such as to cast into insignificance the many collapses that have occurred during the hundred years of the existence of the Stock Exchange. There cannot be much doubt, therefore, that the unprecedented action of the Committee was justified, if mere expediency ever justified anything ; but that does not alter the fact that these American financiers have dragged the principles of the Stock Exchange in the dust. Of course on one or two occasions before—very infrequent occasions—the Committee has suspended the buying-in rule ; but this has only been when a question of actual fraud has arisen, when the buyer has been proved to the Committee's satisfaction to have created a corner by some trick with the deliberate purpose of squeezing profit from the bears. In the Northern Pacific case there is not the slightest allegation of any trick of this kind. The American financiers have bought the stock straightforwardly because they wanted it, and they are entitled to it by law. Even in these few cases of fraud the Committee has generally regarded with stern disfavour any attempt on the part of the bears to free themselves from the bargains into which they had been tricked, so much so that hitherto the code of honour which prevails on the Stock Exchange has been regarded as being much more stringent in effect than the law of the land. And so it is, and probably will be again ; but for the moment the whole fabric of inviolability of contract, of honour, and of principle has been toppled over by the American financier. The rules and practice of our Stock Exchange have fallen under the sway of his dollars as effectively as did the Leyland Line.

It is a striking triumph for the American billionaires but it is a kind of triumph which they neither desired nor expected. Indeed, it is questionable whether they would not themselves have made arrangements to save the bears if the Committee had acted with more firmness. Their triumph has not only disorganised the market for the time being, it has not only made the small speculator tremble in his shoes—fortunate it is, indeed, that comparatively few small speculators are involved in the case, as they rightly kept clear of the American mania—but it has awakened the leading firms in the American market to a new danger, causing the great arbitage houses to ask themselves whether it is possible to carry on their business any longer. This is not the kind of triumph that pays the American billionaire. For years the arbitrage houses have been dealing just in the same way as they dealt during the mania, but never before have they been caught so suddenly in circumstances such as these which have brought them face with ruin. Very few of the firms who now stand in such an awkward position were indulging in speculation of more than ordinary risk ; most of them are conservative houses of the highest credit and status. What has caused the remarkable state of affairs is not their indulgence in any untoward gamble, but the fact that whilst they were engaging in their usual business the unprecedented event occurred of the whole stock, and more than the whole stock, of a railroad company being bought up without warning. The immense financial power of the big American groups is a new factor in the market which will have to be reckoned with in the future. But the fact that these American financiers, the two groups that have been buying Northern Pacific stock against each other, really want the stock and do not want to ruin the market, and the fact that the big arbitrage firms which are principally involved are no mere gamblers, pointing a way out of the deadlock. In many cases the baited bears have stock coming to them as the result of option dealing after the lapse of a certain period. At a future date they will be able to call in stock, paying for it a considerably lower price than that at which they have sold it:—it is the irony of the situation that in standing to make considerable profit they have brought themselves within the verge of ruin. Then, again, many of them will be able to deliver stock when they receive the definitive certificates, at present withheld by the conversion process, to which they are entitled. All this means that it is only a matter of time to enable them to fulfil their bargains. There really seems very little reason why the two American groups should not agree with each other to forego the delivery of an equal amount of stock until the firms can furnish it. That would not affect their relative voting power, which is all they are considering ; the arrangement, although somewhat complicated could surely be managed, and to a considerable extent it would bring the present difficulty to a conclusion.

Several considerations which are unitedly of extreme importance, although not singly very alarming, have combined within the last few weeks, to cause shipowners much anxiety, and to cloud the prospects of our great shipping industry. In the first place there has been a very material falling off in the rates of freight from this country to most of the principal ports abroad and in not a few cases the fall has been as much as 25 to 35 per cent. It might be supposed by the highly optimistic that this was merely a passing phase, and that our shipping prosperity would wax again as rapidly as it has recently waned, but for the fact that foreign competition has never been more keenly felt, and the collateral, fact that a good deal of British tonnage is laid up because business is not to be had. It is an old story that the foreigner buys old British tonnage at a very low price, and is able to work it at a low cost in competition with our more up-to-date bottoms, with cheap labour and an absence of costly restrictions. Happily for shipowners, while they have been oppressed by statutory enactments to such an extent that the British mercantile marine has become the most seriously handicapped from a legislative point of view of any in the world, they have been able to reduce costs to an extent that has largely compensated for the disabilities caused by load-line and other requirements of the Board of Trade. Since steel came to the front as a material of construction, which was less than twenty years ago, ship-builders have been able to produce vessels of the same nominal tonnage with 4 to 5 per cent. less material, and capable of navigating with 25 per cent. less fuel consumption. British ships can now carry a hundred tons for one mile at the rate of thirteen miles an hour for a consumption of fuel that does not exceed a third of a penny, taking coal at 20s. per ton, or for one-half of that sum if coal is taken at 10s. per ton. Not only so, but the same volume of traffic can be carried for one mile million tons the whole cost of working the ship, insurance, &c., for three-fourths of a penny.

It is perfectly true that the shipping trade has had two or three years of good business, and must, on the whole, have made a good deal of money. But, speaking generally, shipping is not a lucrative business. Competent authorities hold the opinion that taking one year with another, it does not pay 3 per cent. on the total capital invested, and several matters are likely to make the earning of even that small percentage more difficult in the future. In the first place, there is some probability that we have just seen a period of overbuilding, which will be felt if trade becomes more depressed than it now is. During the last three years, nearly seven million tons of new tonnage have been built throughout the world, of which about five million tons have been constructed in the United Kingdom, and mainly for the British mercantile marine. These figures are exclusive of ships of war. While this immense volume of work has been produced, prices have been abnormally high, so that the cost of tonnage has probably over the whole period been 40 to 50 per cent. above the prices that would now be charged for the same class of work. Higher freights are therefore needed to yield the same return, and if these higher freights are not forthcoming, the shipping interest must suffer in reduced profits. If we take the average normal value of trading ships and tramps at £10 per ton, the total value of the world's shipbuilding in the last three years would approximate 70 millions sterling. If the increase of cost due to abnormally high costs of materials, labour, and other items is taken at 50 per cent., the difference would be 35 millions over the whole period, compared with normal values ; if the difference was 30 per cent., the total cost would, of course, be proportionately less. But, whatever the exact difference may have been it must have been considerable, and is likely to be as near 50 per cent. as any lower figure, in view of the fact that on an average of the three years, the quoted prices of pig-iron—which is the basis of the materials chiefly employed in shipbuilding—were nearly 100 per cent. above the average of the three years ended 1895. The other disability to which we have alluded is the coal export duty. No one can say that the effect of that duty will necessarily be to reduce the export of coal from this country, because no one knows at present. But it is certain to increase the cost of fuel to British shipping at foreign ports. It is computed that from one-third to one-fourth of the whole quantity of coal exported from this country is consumed by British ships, replenishing their bunkers abroad. There is hardly a port in the world in which British ships are not to be found, and largely for that reason there is hardly a single port to which British coal is not consigned. It it true that this duty comparatively a small thing compared with the increase of price that has ruled over the last two years ; but high prices at home generally mean high freights, so that the shipowner has his compensation. An export duty, however, gives no assurance or equivalent, and if the shipowner cannot get the difference out of freights, it becomes more or less an absolute and unredeemed inroad upon profits. One other matter must not be overlooked. If shipping business is made loss remunerative, and fails to return adequate profit, the shipbuilding industry must suffer. For some years past that great industry has been the sheet anchor of our iron trade.

So far, it does not appear to have come to much harm. Indeed, the tonnage of new ships under construction at the end of March last was considerably more than the corresponding tonnage at the 31st of March in 1900—1,303,116 tons against 1,230,42 2. On the other hand, the tonnage begun in the March quarter was 105,000 tons under that begun in the December quarter of last year, so that the new work is clearly falling off. Shipbuilders complain that they are not booking many new contracts, and they cannot expect it otherwise under the circumstances we have stated. Shipowners make no secret of the fact that they are looking forward to the future with much apprehension, and that mood is hardly favourable to enterprise, even if much larger concessions are offered than shipbuilders have been disposed to make up to the present time. We have made full allowance for the greater economy of navigation due to modern machinery and methods, but we have no monopoly of these advantages. In Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Scandinavian countries—not to speak of the United States, they are as fully posted up up-to date shipbuilding as they are in our own country, although they may not, under normal conditions, be able to produce new tonnage so cheaply, and the very fact that so large a proportion of ships removed from the British register are bought by these countries "for an old song," to be used in competition against us, is an evidence that they see their way to make the old tonnage go farther than they could make profits out of new tonnage at the prices paid to British shipbuilders. In the daily press, some shipowners have been complaining of the burdens laid on their shoulders by Sapping Acts. Is there any likelihood of these burdens being modified ? If so, it is to be hoped that the needful steps will be taken in this direction before the countries, actual or potential, afforded to competitive shipowners in the United States, France, and elsewhere, have produced the effect they are intended to have. For ourselves, we do not believe that there is much likelihood of Parliament extending a helping hand to the distressed shipowner. He must work out his own salvation, and if he is now in a tight place, he has, at least, the satisfaction of knowing that he has had the same experience before, and found his way out.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Egypt, Captain G. L. Langborne, which is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next, brings the following passengers :—

Abbott, Miss K
Baines, Mr L C
Bell, Capt N
Colquhoun, Capt and Mrs
Crighton, Mr G
Delmas, Mr J R
Dapcovalla, Mr
Elliot, Capt C H
Fergusson, Mr T
Field, Sergt Mrs and 3 children
Fanshawe, Mr and Mrs
Guise, Mr J D
Gell, Lieut G F
Gill, Mr
Grouby, Mr. Mrs and infant
Gibson, Lieut W
Hussan Mr
Harrison, Mr D C
Hume, Mr J
Jamieson, Mr J N
Jones, Mr P
Kidel, Lieut B G B
Lawes, Lieut F C
Lucas, Mrs
Lucas, Miss
McMinn, Capt J
Meyer, Major and Mrs
Matheson, Mr
Macrae, Mr, Mrs and infant
Paris, Mr and Mrs G
Playfair, Mrs
Robson, Mr D
Riddell, Mrs
Stanbridge, Col
Sutherland, Capt
Saunders, Col W
Seton Browne, Capt and Mrs
Sutherland, Mrs
Sloane Stanley, Capt
Trotter, Lieut R J
Tyler, Mrs T B
Winkler, Mrs and Miss
Wintcu, Major C de
Welby, Mr G A
Ware, Mr J
Watts, Mr J

THE FILLING IN OF TANKS.

POSSIBLE RECREATION GROUNDS.

THE Municipal Health Officer in a communication to the Commissioner regarding the filling in of certain tanks in the City, states that the following tanks could be with advantage filled in:—

A Ward.—The tank opposite the Mint, a circular tank inside the boundary fencing of the Mint. B Ward—The Babula Tank. This tank is being gradually filled in and would make a suitable place for a recreation ground as it is close to some of the most thickly populated parts of B and C Wards. D Ward.—1 The Framji Cawasji Tank could be filled in and converted into a play ground. 2. The Cawasji Patel Tank, a small tank at the junction of Bhuleshwar and Girgaum Back and Cawasji Patel Tank Roads. 3. The Gowalia Tank on Gowalia Tank Road. This is a large tank and would be of practical value to the Corporation if filled in. E Ward—The two tanks on Nawab Tank Road, Mazgon. 2. The tank between Morland Road and Ripon Road Agripada. 3. The tank between Gilder Street and Foras Road. 4. Mustan Tank in 2nd Nagpada.

In F and G Wards there are no tanks which require filling in at present. I, however, strongly advocate filling in all tanks in the crowded parts of the City, but would suggest that the Executive Engineer be asked to consider the advisability of devising a scheme for disposing of the sub-soil water thus displaced. The tanks in their present condition are of no value and are possibly a source of danger to health. If they were filled in the extra space afforded to the populous districts would be of great value.

The Acting Executive Engineer, on the same subject states, "I have the honour to report that it is generally agreed that a large number of tanks in the City, especially those situated in the crowded parts of the City, are foul in consequence of their receiving sullage and rubbish from the surrounding locality. The late Mr. Santo Crimp in his report on the subsoil drainage of Bombay, states that "in many cases they (*i.e.*, the tanks) form the receptacles for the filthy sullage water from the open channels and for the liquid draining from places used by large numbers of persons for natural purposes. They are in some cases foul and offensive beyond description, and contain as well the decomposing bodies of dead animals, rendering the surrounding soil and air unwholesome and offensive and further they most probably supply breeding places for malarial mosquitoes."

It appears from the Health Officer's No. 630, dated 12th April 1901, that that Officer is also in favour of filling in all tanks in the crowded parts of the City. There cannot be any question therefore that some of these tanks can be advantageously filled in. The next question to be determined is which of the tanks of the city should be filled in. The Health Officer suggests that the following tanks should be filled in:—A Ward.—(1) The tank opposite the Mint inside the boundary fencing of the Mint. B Ward.—(2) The Babula Tank. C Ward.—(3) The Framji Cawasji Tank and (4) the Cawasji Patel Tank. D ward.—(5) The Gowalia Tank. E Ward.—(6) The two tanks on Nawab Tank Road, Mazgon. (7) The Tank between Morland Road and Ripon Road, (8) The Tank between Gilder Street and Foras Road, and (9) Mustan Tank.

Tanks Nos. 1 and 7 do not belong to the Municipality. The former belongs to Government and the latter belongs partly to the City Improvement Trust and partly to a private individual. It would be advisable to fill up the rest of the tanks enumerated by the Health Officer, but not all simultaneously. As a beginning, the filling in of Babula Tank and Gilder Tank may be taken in hand. These tanks are situated in crowded localities and can be advantageously filled in and converted into recreation grounds.

As pointed out by the Health Officer, however, it is absolutely necessary to devise "a scheme for disposing of the subsoil water thus displaced," before filling in the tanks. In order to attain this object, it would be necessary to construct a dry rubble wall round the outside of any tank filled in. This rubble wall would be of varying thickness according to the depth of the tank. At as low a level as possible, a 9" or 12" pipe according to the size of the tank must be laid in the centre of the wall, at a level which would allow it to discharge into the nearest storm water drain. These pipes should be laid with open joints, so that any sub-soil water which used to find its way into the tank, will hereafter be caught by these pipes and discharged into the above-mentioned storm water drain. If necessary, flap pipes must be placed at the junction with the storm-water drain to keep storm-water when the storm-water drain is surcharged, from travelling back into the dry rubble wall. Subject to the above precautions being taken and adopted, it will be a step in the right direction to make a beginning by filling in Babula and Gilder Tanks. These tanks can be usefully and without prejudice to public health or convenience be filled in and converted into recreation or play grounds."

The Municipal Commissioner observes that "the Municipal Solicitors are of opinion that the title of the Municipality to the land occupied by the Gilder Tank is unimpeachable and therefore there is no objection to fill up the tank. The Executive Engineer estimates the cost of filling in this tank and providing drainage arrangements for draining off the sub-soil water at Rs. 22,097. If the tank is filled in the total area of the reclaimed ground will be about 9,952 square yards, the value of which is estimated at Rs. 71,616 at the average rate of Rs. 8 per square yard. If the Corporation approve of the filling in of this tank the estimated cost of Rs. 22,097 will be met by an advance from Surplus Balances pending final adjustment against the said proceeds of the reclaimed land when realized."

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

A CONSENT DECREE.

BEG MAHOMED HAJI ABDUL VS. MANOCKJI EDULJI CONTRACTOR.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Vicaji, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim, and Kola, appeared for the defendant. Mr. Vicaji asked for a decree in terms of a consent order signed by Counsel for the respective parties, which was handed into Court. His Lordship made a decree accordingly.

A GENEROUS CREDITOR.

RAM BAGHAT SAVANTRAM VS. THUCKER GOCULDAS CANJEE.

Mr. Manker, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, on behalf of the plaintiff, said the suit was brought to recover Rs. 7,000 and odd, but the plaintiff now agreed to take a decree for Rs. 5,000. With the consent of the defendant, who appeared in person, the court passed a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 5,000, to be paid in annual instalments of Rs. 1,000 each without interest. No order as to costs. In default of payment of one instalment, the whole of the balance to be recoverable at once.

A COMMISSION AGENT'S CLAIM.

NANARAM LALCHAND AND OTHERS VS. PADMULA RAMRATTAN.

Mr. Jinah, instructed by Mr. D. D. Romar for the plaintiffs, said a registered packet, containing the summons and other documents, was sent to defendant at Ladia in Rajputana, but he refused to receive it, and it was returned unserved. The plaintiffs' man pointed out the defendant to the postal peon, who was in charge of the registered packet. Mr. Jinah said the plaintiffs acted as commission agents for defendant, and on the 6th July 1900, sold a certain quantity of opium for him. The claim was proved, and his lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 2,817, with interest, and costs.

A MORTGAGE DEBT.

JEHANGIR JIVANJEE GAZDAR VS. MAHOMED HOOSEIN VALLY MAHOMED.

Mr. Manker, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant who appeared in person, consented to a decree being passed against him. His lordship passed a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 5,000, with interest at 12 per cent. per annum. If the amount was not paid within three months ; the mortgage premises were to be sold, the sale proceeds being applied towards satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim.

A CALCUTTA OR BOMBAY MAN ?

EBRAHIMBHOY CURRIMBHOY VS. KASAMBHOY KARRIMBHOY.

Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Davar, instructed by Mr. K. D. Shroff, appeared for the defendant. Mr. Robertson applied that the case should go into the long causes list, as the defendant had put in a long written statement, and his lordship would not try it as a short cause. Mr. Davar said the parties were brothers, and differences had arisen between them in connection with their dealings. The learned counsel asked the court to decide the question of jurisdiction before sending the case into the long causes list. Defendant had been residing at Calcutta for the last seven years ; but his family having come to Bombay to see their parents, defendant had come to Bombay to take them back to Calcutta. His brother took advantage of his temporary presence here to file a suit against him. The claim was disputed by the defendant. After some further discussion, his lordship directed that the case should go into the long causes list.

GOVERNMENT have decided to build a church at Ranikhet to contain 500 seats. It will not be consecrated, and will be available for the use of Protestants who do not belong to the Church of England.

A FRENCH JOURNALIST ON THE BRITISH ARMY.

M. GERMAIN BAPST, who was a candidate for a vacancy in the Institute, and will, before long, be successful, publishes a leading article in the *Figaro* entitled "The British Army." It is with rare satisfaction, writes the *Times* Paris correspondent, that I transmit the following extracts, for I am anxious that the English reader should have the pleasure of perusing an article by a representative French journalist who is not afraid of according to England full praise for the valorous qualities of her soldiers and the energy and perseverance of her national character, and feels himself sufficiently master of his subject to say exactly what he thinks. He does not seek for popularity by disparaging what he knows to be worthy of praise and subordinating his knowledge of his subject to the ignorance of the generality of his readers. Nor has he fallen into the opposite error. If he has praised unreservedly, he has not praised indiscriminately, and his very criticisms add weight to his observations.

"England is a nation that is faithful to precedent and dislikes changes. In the army, more than anywhere else, there is a refusal to make innovations and an endeavour to keep to the old lines. The English Army is, therefore, an old army, whose traditions as to the staff, armament, manœuvres, and recruiting are out of date. So it has always been in history, but at the same time, whenever things have become serious and demanded changes, English tenacity has done its best to draw up the reforms required, and has carefully carried them out. The Transvaal war will show us once more how speedily and cleverly the English Army modifies its organization and tactics. The armament of the troops, especially the artillery, is not equal to that of other countries. In the Transvaal, for instance, the English guns were much inferior to those of the Boers.

"There was no reconnaissance department, no advance guard, and few or no outposts at the beginning of the war. How many battalions we have seen surprised, surrounded and made prisoners at one blow ! An advance guard at the Bloemfontein reservoirs would have saved General Broadwood's artillery, which was caught as in a mouse-trap. The generals who originally commanded have been superseded by experienced men who had previously fought on battlefields like those in South Africa, and, whether in Afghanistan or the Soudan, had been able to overcome the difficulties of maintaining long lines of communications amid deserts and in terrible climates. These new chiefs soon changed the tactics, and with British perseverance they have succeeded in reversing the situation. The Boers no longer surprise British columns. The officers have studied the habits of their adversaries, and have borrowed their best quality, mobility. Under Lord Kitchener's command flying columns, composed of mounted troops almost entirely drawn from the colonial contingents, traverse enormous distances without baggage, pursue the commandos uninterruptedly, frequently force them to accept combat against their will, inflict losses, and defeat their projects.

"The British Army in the Transvaal now numbers 230,000 men, 60,000 of whom, nearly all colonials, form these flying columns. The remainder, the infantry recruited in England, now guards the lines of communication. In this latter force we see the English soldier, who has been in the Transvaal what he was at Waterloo or in the Crimea. He has borne an unheard-of amount of fatigue and privation, such as professional soldiers of long service can alone endure. Under fire he has been steady and calm. In several engagements, Spitzkop among them, the Inniskillings and the Dublin Fusiliers, to cite only these two regiments, lost 60 per cent. without giving way or losing spirit. But, if the regiments may be considered reserves when massed in battle, it must be acknowledged that in isolated detachments, they have fallen terribly. How can we explain these constant capitulations of small garrisons and posts which still continue ? An inquiry has been demanded on this point, but whether it will ever be made is doubtful. In our Algerian wars, which exhibit some analogies to that in the Transvaal, we had only one case of this kind in 15 years. And how many were the combats in which all succumbed to the very last man ! Need I recall Sidi-Brahim and the affair of Sergeant Blandan ?

"With regard to the plan of campaign, there have been, as in every war, failures and also great conceptions. It is not my purpose to write the strategic history of the Transvaal war, but I may point out its great moral features. Two of these are especially striking—the tenacity that is never discouraged by failure, and the decision which can assume responsibilities and go straight to its goal without hesitating for difficulties or accidents. Accordingly, Sir Redvers Buller, who has here been lauded with sarcasm, has remained popular in London, and, it must be said, justly so. The English popular mind cherishes the ideal of the man who is bent on his task and does not let himself be discouraged. . . . As to the decision which a general ought to possess, we may cite the case of General French, who rode to relieve Kimberley when it was at its last gasp, and did not hesitate to lose half his cavalry to secure his object, knowing well that the stake was worth more than a thousand horse. . . . . .

The transport service, which was only managed from the spring of 1900 by Colonel Sir E. Ward now Permanent Under-Secretary for War. Thanks to this, 200,000 men, moving over a territory more than twice the size of France, have been supplied with food and munitions without any appreciable mistakes. Yet Cape Town, his revictualling base, is as far from Pretoria as Amsterdam from Lisbon. The sanitary organization was at first inadequate, but has been remodelled, and since June, 1900, everything has been in good working order. . . . . These are a group of facts which cannot be brought too forcibly before those among us who were charged with preparing and organizing our Madagascar expedition. England alone can transfer 200,000 men to a point across the ocean and maintain them there for several years. She alone has a navy and mercantile marine large enough for such an effort. In the Transvaal war commercial transports—that is to say, one-seventieth of her mercantile marine—have sufficed for such an enterprise. Thanks, moreover, to her industry and dockyards, she can double her fleet in an emergency, as she did in the Crimean war.

"This material power is rendered still more effective by England's exceptional geographical position, for she is at once protected against any invasion and capable of making a descent on any point of the world that she may choose. Hitherto her statesmen, from the commencement of the century at least, have disclaimed any idea of aggression, and the Government had been only anxious to possess an army for the defence of the soil. The Transvaal war and the contemplated military reforms seem to prove that this state of mind is undergoing a change, and that there is an idea, not of intervening in Europe, but of acting far off in the colonies or at sea with a military strength which could not be equalled by any other nation. Mr. Brodrick's scheme seems to us explicit on this point. . . . If to these 124,000 men of the mother country we add the contingents of mounted colonial troops which have just proved their strength in the Transvaal, we see what a powerful army England will in future have at her disposal. Coupled with this fact the demand constantly

populace burned the Octroi papers, and the Gendarmerie fired on the mob, killing one and wounding several.

There were also serious collisions between gendarmes and people at Carmona, in the province of Seville, and at Loechel, in the province of Madrid, one person being killed and two injured at the latter place.—Reuter.

Madrid, May 21.—The latest election returns are Liberals, 184; Conservatives, 70; Integrists, 1; Home-Rulers, 1; Supporters of Sénor Canalejas, 0; Republicans, 14; Supporters of the Duke of Tetuan, 8; Supporters of Senor Gamazo, 14; National Unionists, 4; Independents, 9; Carlists, 3; Supporters of Senor Romero, 7.

Barcelona, May 20.—Fresh strikes are feared here. The Brick-makers on strike attacked the men at work to-day and in the fight which ensued several were injured.—Reuter.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE Bombay Gymkhana will have a busy season, as will be seen from the list of fixtures which we publish below. The season opens with a match against the United Services and the same team will be met twice again later on in the season. These matches will be exceptionally interesting, as both sides will be stronger than usual, the United Services being assisted by the Oxfordshire Light infantry players and J. C. S. Hughes, Dr. Mornemont and other good Naval cricketers. The first of the annual fixtures between the Presidency and the Parsees will be played at Bombay on the 29, 30 and 31 August, while the match at Poona has been set down for 12, 13 and 14 September. Nine fixtures have been arranged for the 2nd XI and the number will probably be increased later on.

The following fixtures have been arranged:

1ST ELEVEN MATCHES.

Saturday 22nd June—Gymkhana vs United Services, Gymkhana Ground
Saturday 29th June—Gymkhana vs B B & C I Ry, Gymkhana Ground
Saturday, 6th July—Gymkhana vs Y M C A, Gymkhana Ground
Saturday 13th July—Gymkhana vs United Services, Gymkhana Ground
Saturday 20th July—Gymkhana vs 21st Bo Infy Gymkhana Ground
Saturday 27th July—Gymkhana vs Hindu Gymkhana, Hindu Gymkhana Ground
Saturday 3rd Aug—Gymkhana vs Oxford L I, Gymkhana Ground
Monday 5th Aug—Gymkhana vs Byculla Club, Gymkhana Ground
Friday 9th and Saturday 10th Aug—Gymkhana vs Kathiawad, Gymkhana Ground
Saturday, 17th Aug—Gymkhana vs Parsee Gymkhana Gymkhana Ground
Saturday 24th Aug—Gymkhana vs Municipal C C, Gymkhana Ground
Monday 26th and Tuesday 27th Aug—Gymkhana vs Poona Gymkhana, Gymkhana Ground
Thursday 29th and Friday 30th and Saturday 31st Aug—Presidency vs Parsees, Gymkhana Ground
Friday 6th Sept—Gymkhana vs Parsee Gymkhana, Parsee Gymkhana Ground
Saturday 7th Sept—Gymkhana vs Islam Gymkhana, Gymkhana Ground
Monday 9th and Tuesday 10th Sept—Gymkhana vs Poona Gymkhana, Poona
Thursday 12th and Friday 13th and Saturday 14th Sept—Presidency vs Parsees, Poona
Friday 13th Sept—Gymkhana vs Hindoo Gymkhana, Gymkhana Ground
Saturday 14th Sept—Gymkhana vs United Services Gymkhana Ground

2ND ELEVEN MATCHES.

Saturday 6th July—Gymkhana vs R I M Dockyard C C, R I M Ground
Saturday 20th July—Gymkhana vs B B & C I Ry, Railway Ground
Saturday 27th July—Gymkhana vs B V Artillery Gymkhana Ground
Saturday 3rd Aug—Gymkhana vs Anglo-Indian Association, A 1 Assn Ground
Saturday 10th Aug—Gymkhana vs Naval Defence, Naval Ground
Saturday 17th Aug—Gymkhana vs 21st Bo Inf, Marine Battalion Ground
Saturday 24th Aug—Gymkhana vs Oxford L I, Colaba Ground
Friday 6th Sept—Gymkhana vs Cathedral High School, Gymkhana Ground
Saturday 7th Sept,—Gymkhana vs Elphn College, College Ground

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

Sunday 16th June—Alliance C C, Parsee Gymkhana ground
Saturday 22nd June—Esplanade C C, Parsee Gymkhana ground
Sunday 23rd June—John Bright C C, Parsee Gymkhana ground
Saturday 29th June—Elphinstone College Gymkhana, Parsee Gymkhana ground
Sunday 30th June—Imperial C C, Parsee Gymkhana ground
Saturday 6th July—Grant Medical College Gymkhana, Parsee Gymkhana ground
Sunday 7th July—Liberal (Esplanade) C C, Parsee Gymkhana ground
Saturday 13th July—Y M C A C C, Oval ground
Sunday 14th July—Baronet C C, Parsee Gymkhana ground
Saturday 20th July—Islam Gymkhana, Islam Gymkhana ground
Sunday 21st July—Liberal (Marine Lines) C C, Parsee Gymkhana ground
Saturday 27th July—Marine Battalion C C, Marine Lines ground
Sunday 28th July—Hindoo Gymkhana, Hindoo Gymkhana ground
Saturday 3rd Aug—Municipal C C, Parsee Gymkhana ground
Sunday 4th Aug—Elphinstone C C, Parsee Gymkhana ground
Monday 5th Aug—B B and C I Railway C C, Parsee Gymkhana ground
Saturday 10th Aug—Anglo-Indian Association C C, Parsee Gymkhana ground
Sunday 11th Aug—The Kangas, Parsee Gymkhana ground
Saturday 17th Aug—Bombay Gymkhana, Bombay Gymkhana ground
Sunday 18th Aug—Parsee Victoria C C, Parsee Gymkhana ground
Monday 19th and Tuesday 20th Aug—Poona Gymkhana, Poona ground
Saturday 24th and Sunday 25th Aug—Practice Match, Parsee Gymkhana ground
Thursday 29th, Friday 30th and Saturday 31st Aug—Parsees vs Presidency, Bombay Gymkhana ground
Friday 6th Sept—Bombay Gymkhana (Return), Parsee Gymkhana gsound
Saturday 7th Sept—Marine Battalion C C (Return), Parsee Gymkhana ground
Sunday 8th Sept—Practice Match, Parsee Gymkhana ground
Thursday 12th, Friday 13th and Saturday 14th Sept—Parsees vs Presidency, Poona Gymkhana ground
Saturday 21st Sept—B B and C I Ry C C (Return), Oval ground
Sunday 22nd Sept—Young Zoroastrian C C, Parsee Gymkhana ground
Saturday 28th Sept—Municipal C C (Return), Parsee Gymkhana ground
Sunday 29th Sept—Lord Northbrooke C C, Parsee Gymkhana ground

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Sunday 16th June—Scratch XI vs XXII, Home
Saturday 22nd June—Elphinstone high School C C, Home
Sunday 23rd June—Liberal C C M Lines, Home
Saturday 29th June—New High School C C, Home
Sunday 30th June—Lord North-brook C C, Home
Saturday 6th July—Elphinstone College Gymkhana, Home
Sunday 7th July—Baronet C C, Home
Saturday 13th July—B B & C I Ry C C, Home
Saturday 20th July—Municipal C C, Home
Sunday 21st July—Parsi Victoria C C, Home
Saturday 27th July—Bombay Gymkhana, Home
Sunday 28th July—Parsi Gymkhana, Home
Saturday 3rd Aug—Army & Navy C O-Op Stores, Home
Sunday 4th Aug—XI Kangas, Home
Saturday 10th Aug—Y M C A C C, Out
Sunday 11th Aug—Liberal C C Esplanade, Home
Wednesday 14th and Thursday 15th Aug—Poona Gymkhana, Poona
Saturday 17th Aug—Grant Medical College Gymkhana, Home
Sunday 18th Aug—Elphinstone C C Home
Saturday 24th Aug—B B & C I Ry C C Home
Sunday 25th Aug—Graduates vs Under-graduates Home
Saturday 7th Sept—Esplanade C C, Home
Sunday 8th Sept—Elphinstone C C, Home
Friday 13th Sept—Bombay Gymkhana, Out
Saturday 14th Sept—R I M Dock Yard C C, Home
Sunday 15th Sept—Young Hindu C C, Home
Saturday 21st Sept—Y M C A C C, Home
Sunday 22nd Sept—Imperial C C, Home
Saturday 28th Sept—Mierobe C C, Home
Sunday 29th Sept—Baronet C C, Home

GOVT. TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

Saturday 15th June—Y M C A, Their
Saturday 22nd June—Army & Navy Stores, Their
Thursday 27th June—Royal Artillery, Our
Saturday 29th June—Oxford L Infy. Their
Saturday 6th July—Ordnance, Their
Thursday 11th July—Customs, Their
Saturday 13th July—Islam Gymkhana, Their
Saturday 27th July—Anglo Indian C C, Their
Wednesday 31st July—Eastern Telegraphs, Their
Saturday 3rd Aug—B B & C I Ry, Their
Thursday 8th Aug—Royal Artillery, Their
Saturday 10th Aug—Army & Navy Stores, Our
Thursday 15th Aug—21st Bom Infy, Their
Wednesday 21st Aug—Eastern Telegraphs, Our
Saturday 24th Aug—Y M C A, Their
Thursday 5th Sept—Oxford L Infy. Our
Saturday 7th Sept—Anglo Indian C C, Our
Thursday 12th Sept—21st Bom Infy, Their
Saturday 14th Sept—Islam Gymkhana, Their
Monday 16th Sept—Customs, Our
Saturday 21st Sept—Ordnance, Our

WHOLESALE:—B E-SMITH & Co., Ltd., 23 to 31, Apollo reet, ombay, Sole Cons nees or British-India.

DEATH OF SIR WALTER BESANT.

SIR WALTER BESANT, whose death is reported, was born at Portsmouth, in 1838, and educated at King's College, London, and Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in high mathematical honours. He was intended for the church, but abandoned this career. He was then appointed Senior Professor in the Royal College of Mauritius, but was compelled by ill health to resign, and returned to England, where he has since resided. In 1868 he produced his first work, "Studies in Early French Poetry." In 1873 he brought out "The French Humourists;" in 1877, "Rabelais," for the "Ancient and Foreign Classics;" and, in 1882, "Readings from Rabelais;" in 1879, "Coligny;" and in 1891, "Whittington," for the "New Plutarch" series. Mr. Besant acted for many years as secretary of the Palestine Exploration Fund, in which capacity he wrote, in 1871, a "History of Jerusalem," with the late Professor Palmer; and was editor of the great work entitled, "The Survey of Western Palestine." He has contributed to most of the magazines. In 1871 he entered into the partnership with the late Mr. James Rice which produced the series of novels that bear their joint names. Mr. Besant has also written, under his own name, "The Revolt of Man," "The Captain's Room," "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," 1882; "All in a Garden Fair," 1883; "Dorothy Forster," 1884; "Uncle Jack," 1885; "Children of Gibeon," 1886; "The World Went Very Well Then," 1887; "For Faith and Freedom," 1888; "The Bell of St. Paul's," 1889; "Armorel of Lyonnesse," 1890, and two volumes of collected Stories entitled: "To Call her Mine," and "The Holy Rose." He also, with Mr. Rice, put on the stage two plays, one performed at the Royal Court, a dramatic version of "Ready Money Mortiboy;" and the other "Such a good Man," the play from which their story bearing the same title was written. Mr. Besant has also written a biography of the late Professor Palmer, 1883, and "The Eulogy of Richard Jefferies," 1888. On the establishment of the "Incorporated Society of Authors," he was elected the First Chairman of the Executive Committee, and, in succession to the late Sir Frederick Pollock, he has been re-elected to the same office.

No sketch of Mr. Besant would be adequate without some mention of his views on the "Woman Question." They are to be found in such books as the "Revolt of Man," a farcical book unworthy of its author; and another more serious, and from many points of view very truthful, one called "Katharine Regina." Briefly, it seems to be this—that it is best and right and natural for women to be happy wives and mothers. When this is not possible, women must work, but the work must not be of a heavy or exhausting kind, and then only if there be no male belonging to support her. Whether this view is right or not, time alone can show; but no woman can fail to be grateful to Mr. Besant for the chivalry and reverence that he invariably shows to her sex. In appearance he was a small, rather thick-set man, with kind, short-sighted eyes, a good-humoured, genial face, and a long brown beard; in fact he looked exactly what he was—kind, good-humoured, tolerant of other people's errors, and was very willing to give a young literary brother or sister a helping hand.

PRE-EMPTION IN THE CITY OF LAHORE.

THE ancient right of pre-emption recognised by the Roman and Jewish law acquired special prominence in India during the time of Muhammadan supremacy, and became the common law of India, applicable to all races and creeds. In the Punjab the custom of pre-emption was fully recognised, and in 1872 the Punjab Laws Act enacted that the right should be presumed to exist in all village communities and to extend to the village site. As regards towns, however, strict proof was required, and it was enacted that "the right of pre-emption shall not be presumed to exist in any town or city, or any sub-division thereof, but may be shown to exist therein, and to be exercisable therein by such persons and under such circumstances as the local custom prescribes." This provision, while manifestly conciliating to the fullest extent the prejudicies of the people in regard to this custom, nevertheless has opened the door to an enormous amount of litigation. Such a provision might well have been followed by instructions by the Local Government to prepare maps giving the limits of existing divisions and sub-divisions. Though such a map would have of itself no legal force, yet it would have soon acquired a legal force by being produced in evidence, followed by legal decisions confirming its accuracy. An attempt has been made to produce the map of Lahore made by the Municipality in support of an allegation that a certain house was within a certain area, and Mr. D. Johnson, the Municipal Secretary, was produced as a witness in 1895. He stated that "the object of preparing a map of the city was to have a record of property in the city which would enable the Committee to arrive at some statistics for the purposes of taxation. The object was not to define the dimensions and sub-divisions of the city." The municipal map produced was in face of this evidence worthless as a guide to locality.

The decisions of the courts in Lahore cases are numerous, and were recently referred to in two cases before the Chief Court. Both these cases referred to one "guzar" or quarter, of the city, and quotations from the judgments of the lower courts will serve to illustrate the vagueness of the limits of "guzar" Rara, perhaps the most important quarter of the city, and stated in the course of the arguments to embrace one-third of the whole city.

"The 'Lahore Gazetteer' at page 27 is quoted as stating that there were once thirty-six "guzars," and now nine remain, but no limits or names are given." Mr. E. W. Parker, as Divisional Judge, writes in 1891—These "guzars" are ancient subdivisions of the city, which were recognised for purposes of town administration, and they are still well-defined areas. There are several "guzars," within the city walls, and every part of the town falls within one or other of them. There are minor sub-divisions known as mohallas, many mohallas being included in one "guzar."

In 1897, Mr. W. O. Clark, then Divisional Judge, remarked that "it seems that so many "kuchas" or lanes, make up a mohalla, and so many mohallas make up a "guzar," or ward, and the City of Lahore was formerly divided into eight "guzars." In 1898 Mr. D. C. Johnstone, in one of the two cases recently decided, gives the following account of the "guzars": In appeal from the judgment of Munsif Nasak Baksh who found that Rara, as the name of a "guzar," is a fancy name adopted by old "mohalladars" who do not even know its extent, and that the word Rara is mentioned of places situated in quite separate parts of the city, and if one believes such descriptions, Rara is not a division of the city of Lahore but covers half the city. The *guzars* are the ancient wards into which at one time the city was divided for administrative purposes. As far as I know, they have never been used for such purposes in British times; and there is nothing to show that they have in these days any distinctive characters, such as occupation by separate tribes or castes. No doubt in the old days these "guzars" remained intact for long years for convenience of Governments, and therefore the names are more or less remembered, and also the limits; but there is nothing to show that they were ever recognised as sub-divisions for any reasons except administrative convenience."

In their attempts to describe the limits of one of the guzars, guzars Rara, one witness included the large area called Akbari Mandi, and another did not. In one precedent referred to Bazar Akbari Mandi is described to be in guzar Delhi Darwaza, in another to be in guzar Rara, and in a third to be in guzar Khatikan.

The courts in the midst of evidence such as this may well hesitate to decide more than is required in the particular case before them, and that in Imam Din versus Ghulam Muhammad, a case instituted in August 1894 and finally decided by a Divisional Bench of the Chief Court in May 1901, the learned judges, after noting that the boundaries of mohallas and guzars of Lahore are vague and indefinite, only felt able to decide that the Rang Mahal alley, where the house in dispute is situated, is apparently part of the Kucha Chabuk Sawaran, otherwise called Kucha Katkazian, and that the plaintiff had failed to establish proof of the custom in this part of "guzar" Rara.

The preliminary point, that of proving the locality of a house in Lahore City, throws a crushing burden on anyone seeking to enforce his right of pre-emption, and the public may well look to Government or to the Municipality for a definite demarcation of boundaries. As the matter now stands, the only class that benefits by the uncertainty of the limits of the divisions of the city of Lahore are the legal practitioners, and the unhappily numerous class of professional witnesses.—"C. and M. Gazette."

In a recently-published collection, Mr. Bret Harte tells a few stories of Chinese servants and their faculty of imitation. An employer, while showing John how to handle valuable China, had the misfortune to drop a plate himself—an accident which was followed by the prompt breaking of another by the neophyte, with the addition of "Oh, hellae!" in humble imitation of his master.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A HINDU MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

THE "Kaiserl-Hind" says:—By the liberality and farsighted philanthropy of the late Mr. Lakshmidas Khimji before long, the Hindu community will have a lying-in hospital. The Parsis—thanks to the philanthropic members of their community—are already ahead of other communities in this matter. Their lying-in hospitals are models of comfort and cleanliness and they have undoubtedly proved to be a great boon. The Hindu community is very large and several hospitals of the kind would be necessary to meet its wants adequately. We have no doubt that philanthropic citizens will not be wanting among them to follow the worthy example set by the late Mr. Laksumidas.

THE PROBLEM OF BOMBAY DRAINAGE.

The "Native Opinion" asks the Corporation to consider the system of Bombay drainage:—Increased mortality during recent years has raised the question of introduction of improved drainage system in Bombay. Dr. Turner does not attribute the increased mortality to plague only. Plague, he says, has been a bugbear for all Municipal reforms and every thing is being traced to plague. The sewage system is not being worked satisfactorily and the purification attempted has been a farce. Diseases of respiratory organs have in a large measure contributed to the increase in the mortality figures according to men like Mr. Wacha and others and Sir will be remembered that Mr. Watcha has latterly published a series of articles on the mortality question.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

Several of the native papers do not approve of the Land Revenue Bill which, they say, is objectionable for more reasons than one. The Rast Goftar states: It was an outlandish place, no doubt, at which the provincial legislators met, last week, to discuss the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill; but in spite of the place and the shortness of the time that was given to consider its provisions, the debate was a full dressed one, and it will never be said that the peoples' representatives failed in the task to have their full say against the new measure. The one objection against it, that was re-echoed by all of them, was that it was legislating by piecemeal, and that under the present unfortunate circumstances, apart from the consideration of sound principle, legislation by patches is the last thing that the Bombay Government should resort to. The Bill in its present form is objectionable, both in principle and detail, and more still it does not meet the situation. Messrs. Gokhale and Goculdas Parekh made a strong case against it, and, in spite of all that the Hon'ble Mr. Monteath and Sir Charles Ollivant had to say in its defence, the new measure will have to be received with considerable reserve by those, who are anxious to see the present unfortunate agrarian troubles equitably and peacefully settled.

The "Gujerati" writes:—The Hon. Mr. Monteath explained the aims and objects of the Land Revenue Bill in a comprehensive speech. The Bill is doubtless an experimental measure and the Hon. mover entertained little doubt that there would be unanimity amongst the Councillors as to the expediency of amending the law for the purpose of effecting the special objects the Bill had in view. That expectation was destined to be disappointed, because as the discussion proceeded, it became clear that the non-official members were opposed to it. Every one of them gave expression to his regret that government had not undertaken a general amendment of the Land Revenue Code in regard to matters in which such amendment has been deemed to be necessary. After a careful study of the Hon. Mr. Monteath's speech we do not feel convicted that an inquiry of the kind suggested by Prof. Gokhale and the Hon. Mr. Goculdas is unnecessary.

THE FASTING FRAUD.

Some of the vernacular journals find nothing to blame the members of the Premabai Investigation committee for their action in the fasting fraud which has collapsed. The 'Rast Goftar' remarks:—The fasting fraud has most ignominiously collapsed, but not more ignominiously than the promoters and supporters of it deserved. Among these, let us hasten to say, we do not, by any means, want to include the members of the Premabai Investigation Committee, or any one among them who is specially enthusiastic in the matter than the other or believed in the alleged supernatural powers of the young woman. Ninety-nine per cent. of those who believed in the story of Premabai's extraordinary fasting, would, after this summary exposure, be found to say "we always thought so;" and we find others, wiser than the rest, trying to get up a little laughter over the incident at the cost of the President of the Investigation Committee and his conferees. Of course, no criticism so sound as that which comes after the event; and it is always easier and more natural to laugh at others than our ownselves. But though the whole thing has turned out to be a huge joke, and the story was, undeniably, more seriously taken by the people after it was countenanced by some members of the medical faculty than before, the wiser and more intelligent section of the public will not hesitate to agree with Sir Bhalchandra Krishna that, both in the interest of science and the public, some such investigation was inevitable.

The "Gujrati" observes: The Bombay Fasting Lady has after all proved a fraudulent impostor. That was expected by many people and as a matter of fact members of the Committee who undertook to conduct the experiment was quite prepared for this result. In the interest of truth and religion, it was desirable to try the experiment under testing conditions and we are glad the imposture has been exposed. Many of our people wanted a lesson in scientific experiment, and they have now received it. Superstition dies hard and credulous people cannot be easily argued with. From the accounts we have heard it seems members of the Committee and the nurses did their self-imposed task night and day with such zeal for truth that they deserve the thanks of the native community for the present exposure.

The "Indian Spectator" writes: The veil of mystery in which the extraordinary fasting achievements of the Hindoo woman, Premabai, were shrouded has at last been removed, and the fasting lady, who willingly submitted to the test of credibility, has been revealed to the curious public as being no more than an ordinary mortal, subject, as all others are, to the laws of nature. From the moment some credulous people looked upon her as a demi-goddess, by virtue of her so-called fast extending over to years and a quarter, all those gifted with a fair share of common sense and reason looked askance at her, while the curiosity of those who, having a stronger tincture of superstition in their nature looked forward to the prospect of worshipping her as a goddess, was raised to a high pitch. Happily for this latter class, the veil was timely torn asunder, for they would have gone mad over her if she had emerged successfully from the ordeal.

THE GUZARAT ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The great drawback of representative institutions for a country like India is strikingly illustrated by the way in which Guzarat Municipalities exercise their right of electing a representative for the Bombay Legislative Council. In its nearly ten years since the Guzarat Municipalities obtained this important right and they have invariably exercised it in favour of a Hindu. Influential members of the Parsee and Mahomedan Communities who though in a minority, form an advanced and an intelligent portion of the population of Guzarat, have tried hard, at every election, either privately or publicly to get elected but in vain. It is now an understood thing that no one who is not a Hindu, has ever a chance of being elected from Guzarat, as the majority of members of the Guzarat Municipalities are Hindus, having a strong disinclination to give their votes to any one who does not belong to their own class. It is a great pity that educated Hindus should, to such an extent, be swayed by race prejudices. Before clamouring for representative institutions, our Hindu friends should show that they are ready for them and able to use them with justice and without unfair distinction of race and religion.—Yours, &c.,

JEHANGEER, R. VAKHARIA.

Malabar Hill, June 10.

THE Maharaja of Jeypore paid an informal visit to the Viceroy on Friday morning, and the Raja of Kapurthala paid a visit on Thursday.

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam has extended the Bengal Municipal Act to the municipality of Dhubri.

THE obligatory languages for the British officers of the newly raised 41st and 46th Bengal Infantry will be Punjabi or Hindi for the 41st, and Pushtu for the 46th.

SURGEON-GENERAL J. JAMESON, C. B., Director-General of the Royal Army Medical Corps, is retiring on June 1 with the maximum pension. The occasion will, it is hoped, says the "Lancet," afford a fitting opportunity for giving to the retiring officer the titular distinction which was anticipated for him in the recent "Gazette."

MR. JAMES GOSSARD, a rich inhabitant of Chicago, is about to hold a series of revival meetings for poorly-paid working people, and of every class of honest men who are out of employment; in fact, for all who are down in the world. Religion will play no part in his crusade, but the men who attend his meetings will be told when and where to seek desirable employment, as well as how to save and invest. His pupils will be advised to take a good wash. They will then be instructed in business methods, and those who are most deserving will be aided in securing employment, and even given financial assistance.

FROM THE JAWS OF DEATH.

(Concluded from page 4.)

"THE deeds of heroism that were done that night can only be guessed. In the convents nuns were found drowned, who had tied eight or nine children to them, hoping to drag them through the waters to a place of safety. In like manner children were found bound to their fathers, and wives to their husbands.

"There is little more to tell. The sun rose bright and clear, and a day of intense heat added to our sufferings. There was little water in the island, and practically no food. All the bridges were down. At first we tried to burn the bodies, but soon the morgues to which we carried them were full, and we had to load them up in barges and carry them out by the hundred and the thousand and turn them into the gulf outside.

"Then the niggers started looting, but we soon stopped that. Men were impressed into a guard—there had been 100 soldiers in the town, but they were all drowned—and armed with rifles. I saw a nigger shot, and when we searched him he had eighteen fingers in his pocket which he had cut off for the rings upon them.

"The way the States came to our relief was wonderful. Papers and committees sent special trains from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and even as far west as San Francisco. The 'New York Journal' had its train, equipped with stores and manned by doctors and nurses, started in six hours! The railways charged nothing—they all went free.

WHAT WIND CAN DO.

"Some curious stories of the wind! Well, I can mention a few. Of eight large steamers lying off the docks, one was carried across to the flooded mainland and left high and dry ten miles from the sea. A dredger was found twelve miles from the nearest water. Then, again, strangest of all, a safe weighing ten tons was discovered eight miles inland. How that happened no one can tell, for, remember, it had to cross three miles of deepish water. Whether it was carried on drift wood or blown clean into the air it is impossible to say. From the railway, also on the mainland, cars of cotton were rolled fully eight miles, and single bales as much as twenty miles. A ship, the Roma, was driven through the three bridges of the four that joined Galveston to the shore.

"A thing that may strike you forcibly is the fact that a little iron flag marking a hole on the golf course was found near Andeloma, a town twenty miles inland and twenty five miles from the links. A good drive for the wind that!' These are all proved facts, mind you, though no one has attempted to explain them."

Such is the story of Galveston, now being rebuilt off the Texas coast.

CHARLOTTE YONGE AND THE MODERN NOVELIST.

MR. EDWARD H. COOPER, in an appreciative notice of Charlotte Yonge in the May "Fortnightly," says:—

When you have finished or even embarked on a course of literature which comprises the "Yellow Aster" and the "Bath Book," Miss Yonge's psychology does seem a little tame, though I hold a private opinion that if two or three of her stories had not been written by a lady whose work was already labelled "for children only," they would have been greeted with general delight. How many a score of writers have had cause to sympathise with Voltaire's wrathful cry to the audience who yawned over one of his adaptations of Greek tragady: "Applaudissez donc, imbeciles! c'est de Sophocle!" But again I ask who are the readers chosen by Miss Yonge? I know large numbers of them rather well, and I really doubt very strongly whether Madame Sarah Grand would interest them. I have not the slightest desire to preach against the modern novels of London and Paris. Adultery and seduction, sermons on the equality of the sexes, and pages of epigrams mostly quite honestly come by—for, after all, an epigram only requires pen, ink, paper, and an idea, of which the first three may be one's own—all these command large and interested audiences, and I say, why not? But the editor of a popular and by no means "goody" magazine once returned a doubtful story to a popular writer with the comment that he preferred interesting stories "with a true gospel tone," and an immense majority of readers, young and old, agree with this taste.

From wide, real, personal knowledge I can assert that the modern child does read Miss Yonge's books, reads them again and again, reads three, four, half a dozen of them straight on end, chooses them for prizes, asks friends to buy them for him or her, quotes them consciously and unconsciously, and alters habits and speech according to some hero and heroine in them. I am sorry to disagree so positively with far abler critics of literary work, who call Miss Yonge out of date and unknown to the rising generation; but the critics are absolutely wrong in an extremely modern school, patronised by some small friends of mine, and where the children range in age from twelve to eighteen, I caused an inquiry to be held recently about the popularity of story writers, of every one has read some of Miss Yonge's books. Tastes differed about all of them, but on the whole the "Heir of Redclyffe" was the least popular, and "Unknown to History" the most popular. The "Stokesley Secret" was praised by a large chorus, because "the children are so natural." Comparisons were made between Stanley Weyman's and Miss Yonge's historical novels, and a girl said: "I like Miss Yonge's much the best; she makes the history seem so real, as well as the other part, so they are much more interesting"; thereby obviously summing up her companions' opinion.

THE SPEAKING CAPACITY OF THE SUBMARINE CABLES.

THE firm of Felten and Guilleaume at Mulheim on Rhine has patented a new process for increasing the velocity of speaking through the submarine cables. The velocity of speaking of course depends not only on the resistance of the copper applied, but also on the electrical capacity of the cable. This, under otherwise similar circumstances, is the greater the larger the surface, or circumference, of the copper conducter. The copper coil of a telegraph cable has a circumference, and therefore also a surface, much greater than a simple wire of the same diameter. To reduce this surface, or rather to make the circumference of the cable as round as possible, the filed copper coils are surrounded with four form-wires which together have the circumference of a ring. Of these four wires two are diametrically opposite two others one each of copper and iron. This gives the cable a certain self-induction by which the electrostatic capacity is reduced. By this arrangement it is possible, as experiments have shown, to increase the speaking velocity, but only by 8 per cent. at the most.—"Export Trade."

SOUTHAMPTON, it seems, is not the most heavily rated town in England. Mr. E. C. Jones points out that at Brentford the total rates and taxes on the premises he occupies, exclusive of the demand by the School Board, amount to 11s. 2d. in the pound. Thus this town claims the doubtful honour of having the most expensive local government.

Sir Henry Fowler's speech in the new military proposals reminds "Truth" of a little Nonconformist grocer who, having joined the Yeomanry and figured for a week or two arrayed in martial garb on horseback with his regiment, had returned to his shop, so enamoured of his uniform, that he insisted on still wearing it whilst serving out tea and sugar behind his counter, or figuring as an elder in the chapel of his sect. He so far yielded to the usages of civilian life that he veiled its splendour beneath a transparent cloak. But so warlike had he grown, that he could not wrap up the tea and hand it to the customer, or pray in the chapel, without, as a preliminary, clanking his spurs and rattling his sword.

AN officer in a Highland Regiment, in South Africa, writes as follows to *Truth*:—"I wish to make a contribution to your indictment of the Post Office out here. My parents sent out 100 lbs. of tobacco to each of their three sons, and also to a Yeomanry Company they were interested in, making 400 lbs. in all. Not one pound of this tobacco has ever reached its destination, although it was despatched early last December. Further, I myself sent some stamps to a lady in Ayrshire in the envelope which I enclose you. Knowing their little ways, I wrote on the outside of it:—'Contains religious tracts only.' The letter arrived at the lady's house minus the stamps, but with the words:—'Psalm xvi. 11,' written on the envelope." This verse is as follows:—"I said in my haste all men are liars." The thief who stole the stamps evidently knew his Bible well.

TARTARIN AT ADEN.

THE report on his successful accomplishment of the ascent of Shum Shum, his reason for not inscribing his name in the Visitors' book and his convincing appeal to unimpeachable sartorial and simian evidence.

Members of the Alpine Club, undaunted heroes who love nothing better than to surmount the insurmountable or to achieve the impossible! It is to you the Tartarin, the most distinguished of your distinguished brotherhood addresses this account of his latest incredible feat, performed so to say in the face of the whole world at the gate-way of Asia, Africa and Europe with America clapping her hands in the distance. Have the goodness dear Mr. Editor to strike off double the ordinary circulation of your interesting journal this week, as there will be a demand in every breast which thrills at the recital of gallant deeds to hear how the heroic Tartarin came, saw and conquered the invincible Shum Shum.

Figure to yourselves, then, my brave friends, a stony plateau without a drop of water, stretching as far as the eye can see, cleft with horrible crevasses. Imagine what your feelings might have been on reaching this plateau after a steep climb, sufficient to exhaust the endurance of all but the most indomitable natures, to find yourself confronted with a precipitous range of mountains rearing ragged peaks straight up into the sky on the opposite side of the vast plateau lying before you.

To know that no human being was within call, no human habitation within sight, to hear already in imagination the fiendish war whoop of the merciless monkeys, the savage snarling of the desert dogs and the sibilant squalling of the hyena feline tribe, to feel that Aden lay far away at the bottom of the Crater, petrified at my audacity and incapable of assisting me, truly it was enough to make the stoutest heart quail!

A less determined man would have been content to retrace his steps precipitately down the steep slope of the plateau, regain trodden paths and avow that unforseen difficulties had stayed his progress, or he might have taken up a position favorable to retreat and, without venturing across that wide expanse and up those frowning heights, have concocted some plausible romance to gain cheap notoriety.

Combining the agility of the chamois with the courage of the lion, no such thoughts occurred to me. I was beset with but one anxiety, how to write my name in that book kept in the little block-house just discernible on the summit of the highest peak by the aid of a powerful telescope.

Like a cool and skilful general I calculated my steps and the means to encompass my end. To lighten the outside and fortify the inside I consumed the contents of my havresack, reserving only some restoratives. I then lit a cigar trusting that the glowing tip would scare the wild beast from my path. With that air of careless disdain which I preserve without an effort even in moments of the greatest peril, yet warily looking out for dangers ahead and astern, circumventing every depression indicating a crevasse and avoiding every boulder capable of concealing a lurking foe I strode nonchalantly yet circumspectly over the stony plateau and by sheer force of character succeeded in reaching the mountain range unharmed.

The difficulties which beset me were now increased an hundredfold. The sun had risen high in the eastern sky, I was bathed in perspiration so that my goggles were constantly dimmed by the sweat of my hands were so moist that I could not get a firm grip of my alpine stick. I was giddy, not with fear but from the enervating effect of the solar rays. Nothing daunted I clambered from peak to peak when suddenly I heard the noise of something rolling down the hill-side. Evidently the monkeys had begun their satanic work of detaching boulders and any moment I might be flattened out. At this moment I must have slipped and fallen unconscious on my face. I was roused to consciousness by a stinging burn on the reverse of my front. Turning sharply round what was my amazement to see a gigantic monkey focussing the rays of the sun through a magnifying glass on to the centre of my body. My presence of mind has never yet deserted me. Placing my fog-horn whistle to my lips I blew a blast that sent the wild man of the rocks bounding back to his lair. The glass which he dropped in his fright I secured as a trophy and as proof of a statement which might otherwise appear incredible. Fired (in two senses I fed) by the contest from which I had issued victorious, I renewed my efforts to scale the perilous cliff and at last after a long struggle which strained every muscle to snapping point I saw Arabia at my feet encompassed on three sides by the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. I confess that I was Shum-what exhausted. In my thirst I drained my flask to the last dregs. This proved an incalculable misfortune. Seating myself at the table in the log-hut I seized a pen and dipped it with a triumpsant flourish into the ink-pot while thinking of a suitable phrase to commemorate my achievement, three V.'s would have sufficed to prove that Tartarin came, saw and conquered. Alas, I was not destined to write one letter. To my horror the inkpot was dry. The terrific heat had absorbed the last drop of ink. I had no means of moistening the parched remains.

After all, the point is that I was there, of which fact you, dear Mr. Editor, will allow that I hold the following indisputable proofs:

1. I have described the view from the top of Sum Shum.
2. My unmentionables are unmentionably singed.
3. The magnifying glass, which must have been lost by some one visiting the more accessible parts of the Crater and have been picked up by the monkey who had noticed the use made of it, is in my possession.

Accept, dear Sir, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

TARTARIN DE TARASCON.

[Mr. Tartarin's logic is certainly unanswerable. We can corroborate the fact that his unmentionables were immentionably singed. We remember seeing on his writing table a magnifying lens. We presume that he must have taken the native signallers who are usually to be found on Sum Sum's summits for monkeys and have frightened them away, as he does not mention any human beings. We cannot elucidate this point as Mr. Tartarin has proceeded to South Africa whence we hope to receive some further account of his adventures.—Ed.]—"Aden Gazette."

A POST-OFFICE ACHIEVEMENT.

WHAT is supposed by experts to be a "record" even for the Post Office is recorded in the *Telegraph*. In November, 1885, a firm in Mount-street, W., wrote a letter on business to Sir Gilbert Campbell, whose address was in Donegal, Ireland. Nothing more was heard of it until two days ago, when it was returned "on his Majesty's service" to the place where it was originally written, having occupied fifteen and a half years in travelling between London and Ireland and back. Sir Gilbert Campbell died in 1893; the writer of the letter died about the same time, and the business was then carried on by his son, and subsequently by his grandson. It was the last-mentioned gentleman who received the missive through the Dead Letter Office, after its record journey.

AN HOTEL MADE OF TREES.

THE most remarkable hotel in the world is to be found in California on the way from Santa Cruz to San Jose. California is known to possess the largest trees in the world; the idea has occurred to an enterprising hotel-keeper to turn a group of these gigantic trees into an hotel to save building expenses. The hollow trunk of one tree, which has a circumference of 22 yards, is fitted out as a reception room and the garden surrounding it, which is covered by a roof formed of dense branches, serves as dining-room and smoking-room. A number of smaller hollow trunks serve as comfortable bed-rooms and are fitted out in the most approved style.—"Export Trade."

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE late Sir Henry Havelock Allan was considered by some of his friends to have been eccentric on several points, and knowing of the soft impeachment himself, he was wont to make merry over it. But he was no "faddist" or "foolish person" on some matters of very constitutional importance to this country. He held that it was the bounden duty of every Englishman receiving State-aided education, primary, secondary or technical, at the expense of the general tax-payer, to learn the use of arms at the earliest possible period—his parents or guardians being held to guarantee that he should become a qualified volunteer on or before reaching twenty-one years of age or forfeit all educational privileges offered by the State. Of course one can foresee difficulties in the way of fully carrying out this idea, especially amongst some of the democratising gentry who hold that they have every claim for themselves or children upon the State, while the State itself has none upon them. Sir H. Havelock Allan however had his own opinion on "the patriotism of the working classes" and he did not hesitate to express it. "They do not pay the smallest taxation except on their beer, spirits, and tobacco, without giving the smallest equivalent in the shape of patriotic service for the defence of our interests abroad. The wealthier taxpayers of this country alone contribute to the keeping up of the army and navy and diplomatic and consular services—that is of the general patriotic interests of the country—while the wage-earning classes contribute not a penny, and give no personal service as on the Continent." This is a question looming in the future, and it will have to be satisfactorily met before the Liberal and Radical friends of the working man will persuade the people of England that taxes and personal service should be required of the other "classes" only.

Mr. Brodrick wins; his scheme—not of army reform; that would be a palpable misnomer, but of paper reorganisation—has been accepted by a subservient House of Commons, and now he has a free hand to work out the regeneration of the Service. We must be content now to await the only trustworthy verdict on his proposals, that of time, which can alone test their true value. Meanwhile, in every War office in Europe, and beyond it where such institutions exist, this week's debate will have been one this subjected to severe famaly tical criticism. Although opinion is divergent in this country, it may yet be taken for granted that foreign criticism will be unanimous against the scheme. In fact, the Carnots, Moltkes, and Kuhns of France, Germany, and Austria have, long ago, given English military matters up as bad conundrums. Skobeleff stereotyped Russian military opinions respecting our methods, that they were not adapted for serious warfare with a Great Power, as absolutely beyond contradiction. It is quite certain that Mr. Brodrick's hand will not be strengthened if he is obliged to jettison some of his cargo to save his balloon from collapse. But why send it up at all? Where was the hurry? Why should an entirely new plan of organisation be presented to Parliament whilst the field is still obscured by the widespread smoke of battle?

Sir Godfrey Lagden, the British Resident Commissioner in Basutoland, has had a long and unique experience of South Africa, dating back to the year 1878, when he was chief clerk to the State Secretary of the Transvaal, when it was under British administration. He was present at the siege of Pretoria, and subsequently acted as private secretary to Sir William Bellairs. Sir Godfrey, as a war correspondent, was present at all the engagements in Egypt, including Tel-el-Kebir and the capture of Cairo, and he performed the remarkable feat in 1883 of walking from Cape Coast Castle to Coomassie for the purpose of shooting big game and collecting birds and insects.

Mr. Wyndham made an astounding statement in his able reply to Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman on Monday, if the published reports are to be relied upon—viz., that the British soldier lgets the equivalent of thirty shillings a week, taking everything into account, it would be interesting to know how Mr. Wyndham has arrived at his figures, for, if they are correct, it would be well to make full use of them in recruiting posters. It certainly is quite a new aspect of the question, and it is a pity it has not been made more generally known to the recruit-giving classes what a well-paid servant of the State Mr. Thomas Atkins really is.

Mr. Brodrick has been pressed to effect changes of units between India and South Africa, so as to give those at the front a much-desired rest, and some of those in India an opportunity of seeing active service. But those who make this suggestion close their eyes to one all-important fact. It would prove by no means a blessing to the units in South Africa, run down as officers and men are said to be after more than a year's hard campaigning, if they were suddenly transported to an Indian station in the middle of the hot season. The idea does not find favour at the War Office, we are glad to learn. It would speak badly indeed for the intelligence of War Office officials if it did. No changes between India and South Africa could very well be carried out for a month or so. Only fancy the condition in which our overstrained soldiers would find themselves if they were to be landed at Bombay in the middle of June.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Brodrick is engaged in preparing a scheme for the employment in the Military Departments of the War Office of retired and other military officers and military clerks in the place of certain of the present civilian staff. We have for years advocated the adoption of some scheme of this kind, but have invariably been met with the reply that it was opposed to the principles of government in this country. However, Mr. Brodrick has evidently assured himself that previous Ministers for War have been wrong in the attitude they assumed. The one thing to be guarded against when the new arrangement comes into force is, of course, the use of political or social pressure to obtain for an officer an appointment at Headquarters. No one ought to be eligible who is not specially recommended on professional grounds or has not been seriously wounded, or otherwise injured in health on service. There are many officers now to be found who have been placed at a great disadvantage by reason of wounds or illness, and it should be for them that any openings that may be found should in the first instance be reserved. So far as regimental officers in bodily health are concerned, we are by no means certain that it would be wise to open out a fresh field for the utilisation of their energy, as already commanding officers complain bitterly that the many opportunities which present themselves for their company officers to take "extra regimental employment" militates greatly against the efficiency of the Service, and, judging by the many announcements in the "London Gazette," we are compelled to admit that commanding officers do not seem to complain without reasonable cause.

The thirty-eight gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military College in the Senior Division who are candidates for the Indian Staff Corps, have received their commissions on the unattached list in view of their appointment to native regiments. This, of course, is in consequence of the recent decision to increase the number of European officers. According to the new rules just sanctioned to regulate appointments to the Staff Corps an officer of the unattached list must serve a year of training with a British regiment, in the command to which he is posted on arrival, but may at any time during the year apply for a transfer to another command. Should his transfer be sanctioned by the Commander-in-Chief, the lieutenant-general of the command to which he is to be transferred will post him to a native regiment immediately on completion of his year of training. Appointments to regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force, the Goorkhas, the Hyderabad Contingent, and local corps will be carried out as heretofore. All officers from British regiments selected by the Commander-in-Chief for appointment to the Staff Corps will be placed at the disposal of lieutenant-generals commanding for posting to native regiments.

There arrived at Portsmouth the other day the *Maine*, hospital ship, which is tentatively attached to the Mediterranean Squadron. She brought from Malta Hospital twelve naval officers and seventy-seven men, who had been sent to Haslar, owing to the crowded state of the former institution during the sick season. Since she has been in the Mediterranean the *Maine* has been used both as a convalescent ship for patients who had been sent to Malta Hospital for treatment and as a floating hospital in attendance on the small ships of the squadron that are not provided with medical officers.

Commodore George A. Giffard, of the "Charybdis," has been very successful with the fifty New-foundlanders he embarked last autumn as naval reserve men and took for a six months' cruise to the West Indies, four-fifths of them having secured certificates of the first-class. The men, when they returned to their native port, St. John's, expressed satisfaction at the treatment accorded them while on board the training-ship. It is therefore hoped that a repetition of this new departure will occur when the Commodore again goes south. The despatch of the "Charybdis" to New-foundland, as a stationary drill-ship for local reserve men, should not be delayed.

The citizens of Belfast ask that a guardship should be stationed at that port, as at other ports on the Irish coast, and the deputation which waited on the Admiralty last week urged that many advantages both for recruiting and training men for the Navy would follow as a result. The First Lord promised that the matter should be carefully considered by himself and his colleagues, but the questions of safety and accommodation were important items. As Belfast produces enormous vessels for the mercantile marine and has a very large amount of commerce, the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the most populous and wealthy city of the Emerald Isle should not ask in vain, provided, of course, that the efficiency of the Fleet will be thereby increased.

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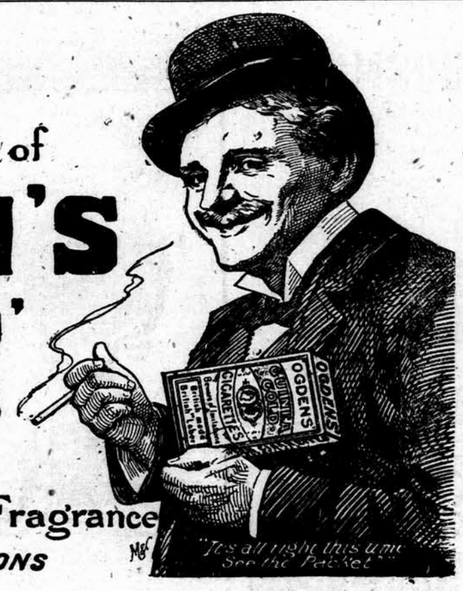

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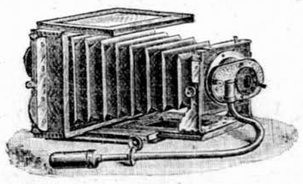

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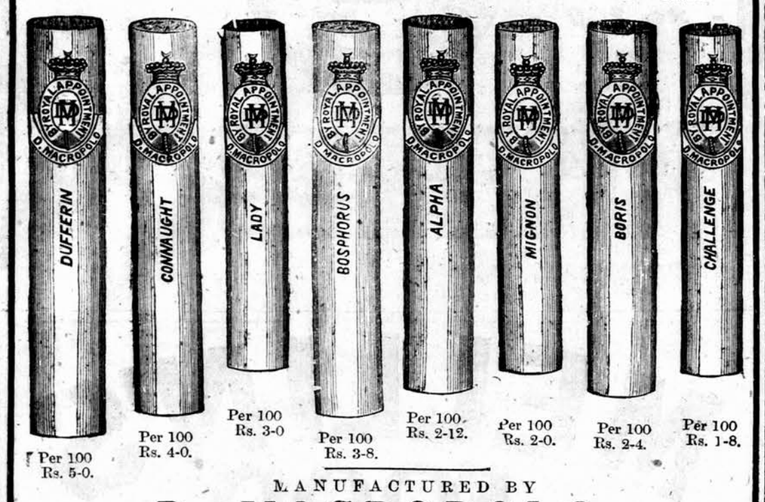

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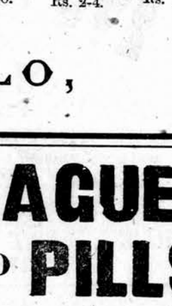

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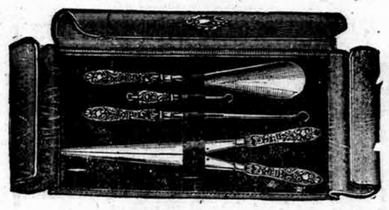
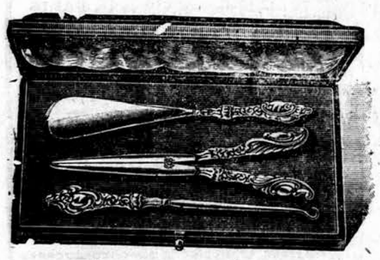


Shoe horn, glove stretcher &c. Rs. 24.



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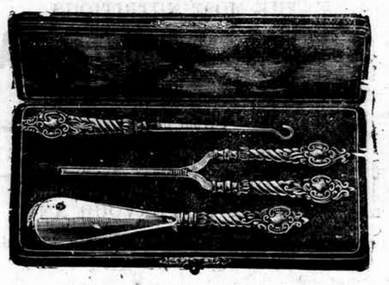

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Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 15.

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Tortoiseshell Comb, Rs. 12.

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Silver Back Mirror, Rs. 36.

Silver and Plush Back Mirror, Rs. 24.

Silver Toilet Bottle, Rs. 25.

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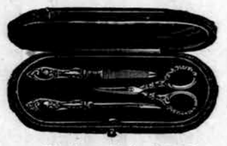

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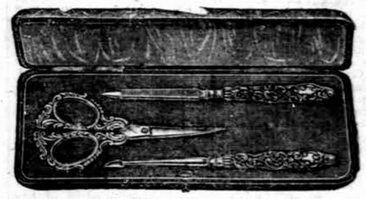
Silver and Plush Photo Frame Rs. 25.



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